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Mother's Darling

Photos: O. N. S.

SWEDEN'S LEAD: HOMES FOR EVERYBODY

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OUR SHORT STORY

DUCKS AND DRAKES

By Inderjit

Dr. Velkar was furious.

His long black eyebrows twitched convulsively. The wrinkles gathered ominously on his forehead. His jutting jaw jutted further. And the massive six feet two of bone and brawn quivered in righteous anger!

He closed the picket door with a snap and strode into the house.

Vimala his wife was in the porch lounging on an easy chair poring over a fashion plate. What is it, dear? she asked without looking up, in the rich husky voice she was cultivating after the latest "Oomph girl."

Velkar let forth a grunt, and ground his teeth. "Another one is missing," he hissed between his tightened lips.

What? Another?

"Yes" said Velkar "I will take the matter to the police."

To the police? Vimala's pencilled eyebrows arched upward in a query. She was pretty if not beautiful, chic if not charming. She had superb poise.

"Why not?" asked Velkar. "I cannot watch duck after duck dissappear and still do nothing. This is the seventh, this month. I vow it will be the last. I will wring the swine's neck if I get him," he exploded.

"Ohshsss.... sit here daling, and have a smoke. It will calm your nerves. Yes there is a dear." She knew how to run the big engine that was her husband.

* * *

You may not think (nor do I for that matter) that duck-keeping is the right hobby for the London-returned professor of History in a famous University. But not all the fingers of a hand are alike, and each man has his customs, as the excise officer (whom I once overheard) sagely observed to a smart girl caught smuggling diamonds.

Assuredly then, Dr. Velkar M.A. Ph.D. (Lond.) was a man off the beaten track. To see him shoo-shooing his flock of geese on some fairweather morn, clad in shorts, a gipsy kerchief on his head, and a long staff in his hand, accompanied by his chic wife (occasion to exhibit shapely legs and brand new sports wear, whisper the uncharitable) was indeed a sight for the Gods—enough at least, to tickle the hearts of the juvenile delinquents, taking imperceptible sips from the pools of wisdom at our alma mater.

It was also not infrequent, that the sage discourses of the professor, whether on Peleponnesian wars or on 'Mohenjodaro' were interrupted by faint but audible "Quack, Quack" from the back benches at which the whole class would burst into guffaws of laughter, in which sometimes, the professor good humouredly joined. Which all goes to show that the young Dr. Velkar was not a bad man, and that if he was in a wild temper, he had more than reason. enough,—to wit seven plump geese stolen—and this his wife knew!

* * *

In fact she knew more than that. For, the young Dr. Velkar, on his return from England, where he had played ducks and drakes with a small fortune had a tiff with his father, a stern old man of sterling principles, who straight away put him out of the house without even the proverbial shilling, which is not pleasant for a London returned young man. At this the irate young man had filed a pliant for his patrimony, and then ensued a period of legal agony which was finally settled, when the old man died insolvent, and the young man was left head over ears in debt, without the wherewithal, to pay his lawyer's fees. But a "modus operandi" was finally found, whereby the venerable lawyer became his father-in-law!

'Poetic Justice,' thought Vimala musing over this episode, but she being a woman was apt to get things mixed.

She was able by astute reasoning (trust a lawyer's daughter for that) to wean him out of taking the 'Duck Case' to the police, but he with his one track mind, kept harping on the loss of his seven ducks, that even she whose favourite indoor game was 'patience', was finally compelled to bring the discussion to a peremptory close.

* * *

But a clue was not long in forthcoming. Casually during a tete-e-tete, Prof Shekhar (Economics and Politics) let out the fact that he had been to dinner at Prof. Modak's (English) where he had been treated to excellent cold duck.

When? enquired Velkar cantiously.

'Wednesday last.'

'Ah,' said Velkar' Hm.... last Wednesday'?.... His mind was doing a bit of quick thinking. He circumspectly put forth a feeler.

'Now that you mention it' said Prof. Shekhar 'I had been there twice last week, my cook being ill, and on all the days there was duck on the table. It is funny."

Prof. Shekhar waddled off little knowing what a masterpiece of a clue he had delivered into Velkar's hands.

For Modak was Velkar's neighbour.

They were not on speaking terms.

Modak had complained of the eternal 'Quack Quack' in his neighbours' pen. He raged that the ducks strayed into his garden and damaged his potted flowers.

He had vowed that he would get even.

So that was that.

The mysterious problem was approaching solution.

* * *

That evening Dr. Velkar, M.A. Ph.D. (Lond.) had something approaching an altercation with his wife Vimala.

"I tell you," he said vehemently "the swine is guilty."

"How can you say that dear,' cajoled Vimala, "suspicion is not evidence, as my father would tell you.'

'I have proof enough to hang him thrice over,' growled Velkar. (He was such a bear). 'Well look,' he continued 'he was a few feet away from me in the college quadrangle I said 'Duck', and he jumped as though he was shot. Nearly cleared four feet, I tell you. The gasping geezer could not have done it the last ten years. What say now?"

No briefless barrister could put the case more pat, but Vimala had her qualms. For herself she would have lost all the ducks in the world rather than..... but she knew her Velkar.

She decided to hedge. "Well dear," she cooed, "you are so hot tempered. Let us do some calm dispassionate thinking. You have so far dwelt morbidly on the pros. What about the cons?

"I will eat them—all the corn in the world—" boasted the brute of her husband "but thrash him I must."

Well, the upshot of it all was, that there was a quarrel, (which happens in the best regulated families) and Vimala left for her mother's, and Velkar was willing that she cool her heels there for a fortnight.

He would settle the matter of ducks before that and put paid to the pending account.

* * *

Anybody who knew Velkar or his reputation might have expected some immediate fire-works, but the expectations were belied. May be an unobserved chink in his cranial armour was responsible, for Velkar started the whole show in a manner which would have evoked admiration from the very lips of Machiavelli—his plan of action was so devilishly ingenious.

Later he confessed, that it was a page from history, an account he had read somewhere of a quarrel between two Roman patricians, (may be Cicero and Seneca) that inspired him but nobody knew that when he went and bought a dog.

A dirty piebald mongrel it was and bearing signs of all the dog pests on its mangy sides.

And he named it 'Modak.'

It was great fun while it lasted.

Prof. Modak soon found himself the cynosure of many eyes, an object for adulation and publicity that he would fan have foregone. For sooner or later when he dared to stir out of his house, he very soon discovered a dirty mongrel playing about him and then as sure as fate came the booming bass of Velkar "Come here Modak; you dirty dog....."

Yes; it was great fun while it lasted.

For long Modak bore thsi persecution as becomes a Christian Soul. But even a worm will turn if it is backed by its mother-in-law, even if prospective, and it happened just like that.

For his prospective mother-in-law, and her cohorts all gleaming in purple and gold came down like wolf upon the fold where Modak lived. The Professor, who nowadays came out of his house but seldom was forced to saunter out, to show his visiters the sights of the town.

Silently he breathed a frantic prayer, but there was apparently no one to receive the call upstairs in heaven, for the mangy cur came gambolling as usual, and through the corner of his eyes he could see the satanic grin splitting the face of the gloating Velkar.

He had half hoped, that the presence of the ladies might deter at least for once his nefarious persecutor, but he was mistaken. For all the manners that he showed, Velkar might have taken his training at Whipsnade instead of the University.

Like hammer on anvil, axe upon tree, came the razor sharp bass "Modak; you dirty cur, come here." The ladies were flabber-gasted. For a split second Modak stood unnerved in indecision, but only for a split second. He had to be a lion now.

(The ensuing conversation has to be read in the correct Oxonian accent and with impeccable diction).

Modak: (red in the face) Whot cher mean? gooh. rh....

Velkar: (indifferent) Yap; Yap. Let me catch you, you dirty dog.

Modak: (growing hotter) I will sue you for this.

Velkar: Feathers.

Modak: Feathers?

Velkar: (aggressively) Ducks man Ducks!

Modak: (temperature touches 100°c Drat you and your ducks.

Velkar: Too late. You should have thought of it when you stole them.

Modak: (incoherently) Shucks. I arrested your ducks for trespass. They have paid the supreme penalty. Shucks, I say again.

Velkar: (in whom hope is dawning) And you pay now! (This was followed by a prolonged sneer, of course in the correct accent.)

This sneer touched off the seething powder barrel in Modak's inside. The purple and gold of the circling coterie, was but another red rag to the infuriated bison. With foamy lips clenched and tenuosly clutching his umbrella, he barged into Velkar like a bull in a china shop.

Which was rather foolish.

A five foot four puny is no match for a six foot two giant in single combat and he realised it as he lay sprawling on the road, his umbrella crumpled by his side, tenderly feeling the bumps on his head and the gaps in his mouth. He gingerly got up and unmindful of Velkar, cur, and purple coterie, he hobbled back to his shell to hide his shame.

* *

Next day was gloomy and grey for Prof. Modak's outlook. His head was heavy. He felt as though a leaden weight was attached to his forehead. Red hot needles criss-crossed, playing hide and seek inside his cranium. He knew that he was awake. He realised that the haunting nightmare that he saw repeated twenty times last night was not a figment of his imagination.

A dull ache somewhere in the nether regions of his brain, brought home to him the realisation of his loss. The castle of family bliss, mother-in-law, purple and gold which he had so laboriously hugged to his bosom had vanished into thin air, as though it was a mirage in the midst of Thar. There was a searing pain in the place where his canine should have been.

His cook brought him a letter.

Silently Modak breathed a frantic prayer, but there was apparently no one to receive the call upstairs in heaven, for the mangy cur came gambolling as usual, and through the corner of his eyes he could see the satanic grin splitting the face of the gloating Velkar.

He had half hoped, that the presence of the ladies might deter at least for once his nefarious persecutor, but he was mistaken.

As he opened the front door, Prof. Modak could hear the 'Quack Quack' of his neighbours' wretched ducks. He swore softly (in the correct accent) under his breath and read the letter. It ran.

My Dear Prof. Modak,

I am sorry for the regrettable happennings of last evening and you would be perhaps be the first to admit that I was not wholly to blame in the matter.

I am relinquishing my post in this God-forsaken hole, as my venerable father-in-law has secured for me a cushy job up north. To mark my sincerest esteem and regards (a man who can eat seven ducks a week is after all no chicken) I am leaving the 42 ducks which have survived your depredations. I understand that your prospective, has taken an unreasonable attitude and broken up the match. But don't take it to heart old man. A bird in hand is worth. etc. etc.

When Modak had read the letter so far, a gust blew open his front-door and the whole brood of ducks waddled into his sitting room..... The infuriated Professor went wild at the sight. Catching a handy poker he did such terrible havoc that the cook who was a terrified witness of the orgy shrieked with terror. Wielding his bloody poker the professor hunted every flapping duck and laid it low. The whole room was a bloody shambles.

Professor Modak never touched duck thereafter in after life.

Little Angus was given a new ten-shilling note for his birthday. Going to the local chemist, he had the note changed into sixpences and shillings. Then he went across the street to the grocer and received a ten-shilling note for the change.

He repeated this several times. Finally his father called him to account for his strange behaviour, and Angus explained: "Well, sooner or later somebody is going to make a mistake, and it's not going to be me."

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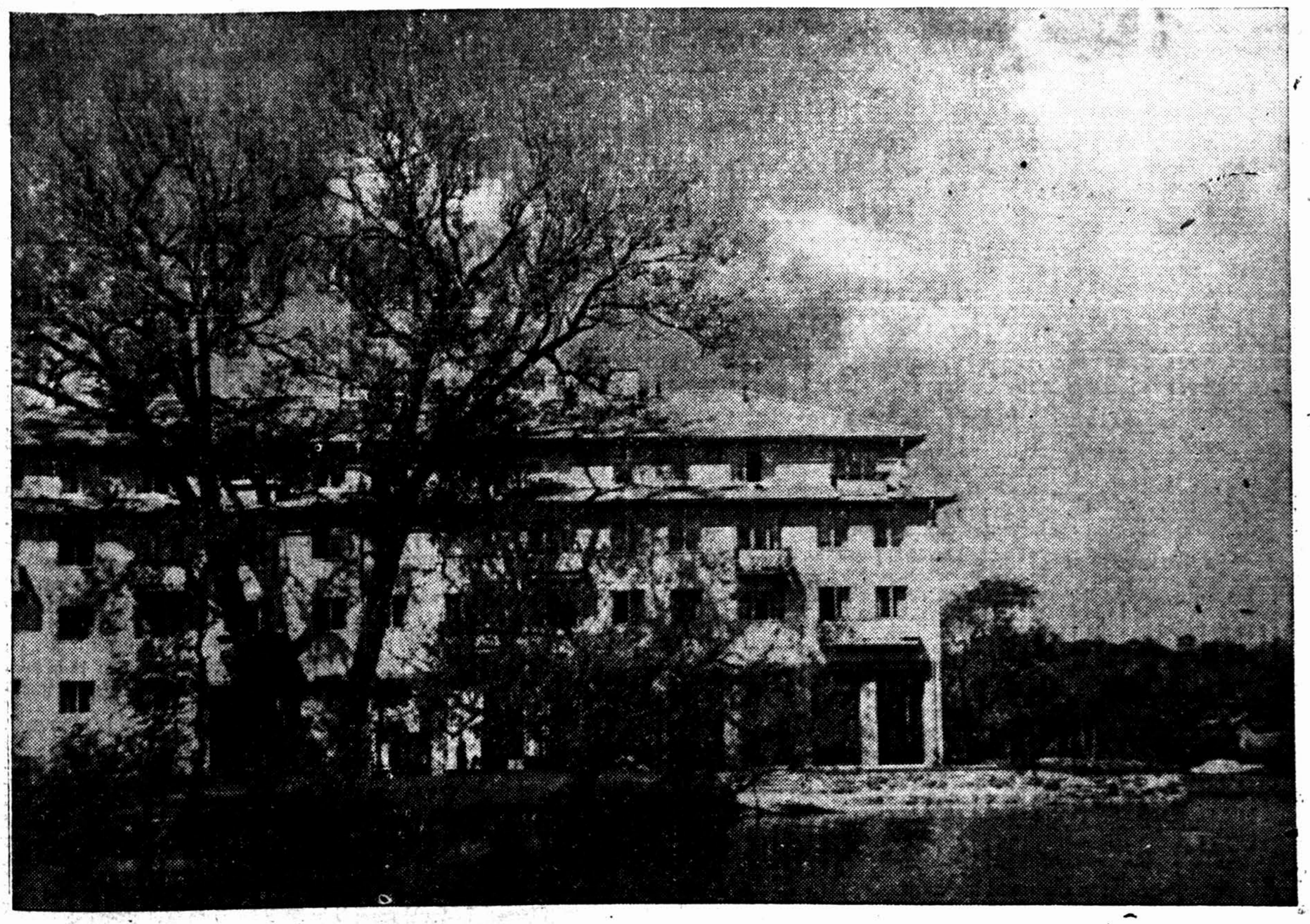

Reimersholme Island in Stockholm is the site of this ideal block of flats. More pictures on page 24.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY

While John Citizen of almost every city in the world—and not least of Bombay—is crying for a roof over his head (and sometimes occupying a flat unlawfully like the squatters in Britain), the Swedes are assured of ultra-modern sunshine homes, thanks to the vision and planning of their architects and co-operative societies.

This article reveals how the H.S. B.—the Tenants' Savings and Building Society—has constructed model colonies in Stockholm with every amenity and service available cheap.

By Michael Pearson

Stockholm today is architecturally the most up-to-date city in the world.

For the last seven years while the factories of Europe and America were grinding out the tools of war, Swedish architects have been keeping their country's industry busy with their new and progressive plans for the building of modern houses. Now to be seen is an inspired, intelligent building system in being. The aim of producing good, pleasant homes for low as well as high income earners has left the blueprint stage and is now the magnet drawing architects from all over the world to Sweden's capital.

Even prefabrication—that word which often connotes drab uniformity and is accepted grudgingly on the score of necessity—is shown here in an attractive aspect. Here, built not as temporary houses but as permanent homes, whole estates of prefabricated dwellings are given individuality and pleasant aspects by trees and shrubbery and intelligent design.

Model Colony

Among the pioneers in the Swedish building programme is the co-operative society known as H.S.B., which has raised estate architecture to an extremely high standard. Reimersholme Island in Stockholm is a fine example of what can be done in this field. It is economical, it is far from ugly, it is labour-saving to an extent beyond the dreams of any housewife in the Old World or the New. It is, certainly, ahead of other Swedish estates, but it is a practica' example of what is aimed at.

The island is rocky, with a fair amount of wild grass and pine trees. The general principle adopted has been to build tall, tower-like buildings on the higher ground giving a small sky-scraper effect, and to erect lower buildings round the edge of the island.

Natural surroundings have been preserved where possible, to enhance the appearance of the blocks.

Swedish architects seem to favour two main styles when designing blocks of flats. Style one is a tower-formation of about seven or eight stories, each floor comprising four flats round a central lift shaft or staircase. Style two is to design long thin buildings, four stories at the most, with windows on both sides making the rooms light and airy.

Some of the ground flats are always let to shops (Co-operative or otherwise) so that the Swedish housewife is never more than a few minutes from anything she may want to buy

Creches And Nurseries

Nurseries form a feature of the estates, where children can be left all day at rates of from 6d. to 3/6 a day, depending on the income of the parents. All nurses must have had two years' training in child welfare. On Reimersholme Island, the nursery consists of a pleasant 18th century house in which the owner of the Island once lived. It is in three departments. The "under-ones" have a creche to themselves, graduating after twelve months to the "one to four" section, at which age they qualify for the senior section. At the age of seven they commence attendance at normal schools.

The first section consists of a series of baby-pens alongside a beautifully equipped chromium-plated washroom complete with all the accoutrements required for dealing with babies. Between the ages of one and four they live in colourful rooms furnished with specially constructed furniture and play equipment, and the grounds are laid for their education. Between the ages of four and seven work-benches and kitchens are provided to encourage the children to show natural bents.

In addition, if parents want to go away for a week's holiday by themselves arrangements can be made to look after the children while they are gone.

Free Laundry Service

Though seldom larger than three rooms, the flats are all perfectly equipped. In the case of the H.S.B. it is necessary to pay 50 kronor (£3-£4) to become a member and to lay down ten per cent. of the value of the flat before living in it, although both sums are refunded if the flat is given up or membership ceases. That might be, in the case of a large flat, anything between 2,000 and 3,000 kronor (£130-£200). Many people have not got that much; but so advanced is the Swedish social system that if you have married and want a flat the State will lend you the money. The rent of flats is anything between £100 and £200 a year and the sort of people who live in these particular ones—black coat workers in most cases—earn about £500 a year.

Every effort is made to save housewives as much drudgery as possible. On each floor of the tower-type blocks is a chromium-plated door in the wall which looks like an oven. That is for refuse which is conveyed by tube to the cellars where it is systematically burned. Weekly washing day does not figure in the curriculum of the Swedish housewife because all her washing is done for her by one of the estate laundries. There is one laundry to every two blocks and the service is included in the rent. The Society also has experts travelling the estates to assist housewives in labour-saving or to answer any questions they may raise about housekeeping.

The servant problem, too has been taken into consideration. On every estate is a block of small one-room flats let to either one or two unmarried women on the condition they take no work without consulting the Society, which always encourages them to help the wives in the larger flats. They get these flatlets for 15s. *or* £1 *a week.*

Guiding Light

On Reimersholme Island there is a beach for safe bathing, a series of jetties and moorings for yachts and motor boats which are very cheap in Scandinavia, and a paddling pool for children.

Nothing seems to have been forgotten. There is even a large shed with work benches and tools set aside for tenants who want either to do small repairs for their homes or to spend their spare time carpentering for a hobby. There is a restaurant with plate glass windows overlooking the water and, of course, there is a doctor.

H.S.B., which stands in Swedish for Hyresgasternas Sparkasseoch Byggnadsforeningars Riksforbund (Tenant's Savings and Building Society), is the head office and guiding light of a series of small local societies which exist in every district in Sweden. Under the local societies are the Management Committees which consist of five members elected by the occupants of the houses concerned.

In the country districts a prospective tenant for a prefabricated house can help to build it and save himself some of the cost. Generally, several families are encouraged to get together and work on a series

(Continued On Page 4)

Jagjivan Ram:

TRUE FRIEND & SERVANT OF HARIJANS

A Close-up of the Labour Minister of the National Government

By CHANDRIKA RAM

JAGJIVAN RAM

"Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, the President of All-India Depressed Classes League, is a man of education and strong commonsense. He has put before us the case of the Scheduled castes of India, in a very nice way, with reasons and sobriety." Thus remarked Sir Stafford Cripps, a prominent member of the Cabinet Mission that visited India in the middle of this year while talking to a member of the Congress High Command at Delhi.

He was born at Chandwa a village just near the Arrah town in the year 1908. He received his early education at the Arrah. Town School and after passing his Matriculation Examination in the year 1925-26 in the first division he joined the Benares Hindu University as a student of Science. At Benares he came in close contact with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and was greatly influenced by his social and political ideals and ideology for the upliftment of the Indian masses. It was there that he decided to devote all his time and energy for the uplift of the suffering and downtrodden humanity especially the millions of untouchables of India. After passing his I.Sc Examination he joined the Calcutta University and passed the B.Sc. from there. While at Calcutta he got considerable scope to work among the Depressed Classes for their social and political emancipation. While there he came in contact with leaders like Subhas Babu, Sarat Babu Dr. B. C. Roy and others. It was there that he founded the Rabidas Mahasabha and Dalit. Samaj which in course of time took shape as an All-India organisation.

'Poona Fast' And After

The announcement of the "Communal Award" on the 17th of August 1932 by the then British Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald by which the untouchables of India were given separate electorate touched the very heart of Gandhiji and he made up his mind to end it with famous 'epic fast' 'Fast unto Death' and consequently the entire Indian nation was thrown into one long and unbroken convulsion of anguish, terror and dispair. Jagjiwan Babu could not check himself and he threw himself heart and soul to save the life of the great Mahatma and to keep the depressed classes out of his novel trap—a definite conspiracy to break the unity and solidarity of the Hindu Society as a whole.

With the breaking of the fast the All India removal of the untouchability society afterwards the All India Harijan Sewak Sangh was organised and he joined as the Secy. of the Bihar Branch of the Sangh. While in the Sangh he had to pass a few months with Mahatmaji and he left upon him and indelible mark of honesty and sincerity which appears from the personal letters written by Mahatmaji to him. As the Secretary of the Sangh he made extensive tour throughout the province and got a first hand knowledge of the problems, social, political and economic of the Depressed Classes which stood him in great stead in his future programme of action as a leader of the community.

Uptil now there was no All-India organisation of the Depressed Classes which could speak out and ventilate the grievances of the Depressed Classes on an All-India basis. Therefore he organised the All-India Depressed Classes League in consultation with other leaders of the community. The League was set up in the year 1934-35 which has rendered immense services for the cause of depressed classes.

As there was no political awakening and agitation for social reforms in his own province he founded the provincial branch of the All-India League in the month of July 1935 and was unanimously elected its President and that post he holds up to this time with a short break. It is all to his credit that the depressed classes in Bihar have been organised and made conscious politically and socially.

Unique Leadership

As a result of his organisational capacity and unique leadership in the election of 1936-37 the Depressed Classes League in a working agreement with the Provincial Congress High Command set up candidates for Assembly elections and 14 seats out of 15 were captured by the candidates of the Provincial League and he became their unquestioned leader.

The Congress captured majority of the seats in six out of 11 provinces of India, but due to some constitutional difficulties Congress could not form Ministry anywhere on the 1st of April 1937. In Bihar Mr. M. Yunus a prominent Muslim Barrister of Patna in consultation with the then Governor Sir Maurice Hallett invited Babu Jagjiwan Ram to join the Interim Government in Bihar. But as a seasoned soldier of the Congress he refused to join and this brought him into the fore-front of the Indian politics.

It was in July 1937 that the Congress formed Ministry in the Province and he was appointed as a Parliamentary Secretary to the Development Department. He proved himself a prompt, active and successful Parliamentarian and about his capacity for work and honesty the files of the Patna secretariat speak for themselves.

When the Ministry resigned he threw himself heart and soul to make the constructive programme of Gandhiji great success. He joined the individual Satyagrah of 1940 inspite of his bad health and domestic troubles. He was imprisoned for more than a year.

In the year 1941 he was elected as a member of All-India Congress Committee and Rajendra Babu appointed him as a Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee. As the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee he showed his great capacity for organisation and a great insight in understanding the intricate problems of the Congress in the Province.

It was in the year 1941 that he was elected unanimously as the President of the All India Depressed Classes League and this position he holds even now. As a President he made an extensive tour and organised Provincial Branches in almost all provinces of India and as a result of this there came great political awakening and social consciousness among the Depressed Classes.

August 1942

Like other brave soldiers of the country in the cause of independence and freedom of the motherland he too tried to serve to his utmost in the great Revolution of 1942. After working for few months underground he was arrested at Patna and sent to Hazaribagh Central Jail from where he was released in the end of the year 1943 on ground of ill-health.

It was both at Simla and at the time of Cripps' Mission in 1942 that Government of India did not recognise the representative character of All India Depressed Classes League Dr. Ambedkar taking advantage of his high position as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council conspired with the Viceroy and tried his level best to eliminate the Depressed Classes League from the political arena of India as a representative body of the Scheduled castes and he claimed himself the sole representative body of the scheduled castes and mouth piece of the scheduled castes in India. But his whole claim fell to the ground as a result of the elections in the beginning of 1946.

It was the unique leadership and a genius for organisation that Depressed Classes League captured 148 out of 151 seats allotted for the scheduled castes in India in all the provinces and thus it was proved that the Depressed Classes League was the real representative of the scheduled castes.

True Recognition

As a consequence of this election results Dr. Ambedkar and his Federation which depended entirely upon the Government patronage and British help were thrown to the back ground and the Cabinet Mission which recently visited India was compelled to invite Babu Jagjiwan Ram, as the President of the All India Depressed Classes League and here it was proved that the Depressed Classes League was the sole representative of scheduled castes in India as a whole. How ably he advocated the case of the scheduled castes can be judged by the remarks by Sir Stafford Cripps quoted earlier.

He is polite and quiet but does not suffer from inferiority complex. He is a man of simple character outstanding merit and open heart. His sincerity to the cause of the country is proved beyond doubt. As an unquestioned and unquestionable leader of the scheduled castes in India he stands marked and his popularity among his own people and the Congress High Command has proved within a short time that he has great future before him. His capacity for work and organisation has been testified by men like Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mahatma Gandhi himself and that is why today he has been taken as a member of the Interim National Government along with the top ranking leaders of India, that is a great tribute to his personality and influence among the Scheduled castes of India as well as the people in general throughout the length and breadth of the country.

(—*"The Sunday Searchlight"*)

Exit The Road Painter

Within a few years the once-familiar sight of the road painter, with his row of flags and bending figure, rejuvenating the white lines on our roads may b a thing of the past, in view of recent developments in road-marking.

The new method, which is already being employed by a number of County Councils has the advantages of being quicker in application, providing greater durability and increased night visibility. The material used is a plastic compound, which is applied to the surface of the road at a temperature of between 240 and 280 degrees Fahrenheit, and immediately bonds with the road surface.

Pre-heated to the required temperature, it is applied in a machine similar to that used for marking out tennis courts, and, under favourable conditions, 1,200 to 1,500 yds. can be painted and made ready for use in a normal working day.

Three minutes after application, the marking is completely set and can be driven over by the heaviest traffic, other than tracked vehicles, without suffering any damage. Nor is frequent remarking necessary, the average life, under the most strenuous conditions, being at least 12 months.

A further feature of the plastic white line is that, having a matt surface its reflective properties are considerably greater than those of paint, and it is, consequently, far more readily picked up at night.

At the moment it has only been found possible to use the new process on roads with asphalt, tarmac, and other bituminous surfaces, but research is being continued to find a method of applying it to concrete surfaces.

TRIPS TO MOON—40 M.P.H.

Trips to the moon may be quite possible in the fairly near future, according to scientists.

Visitors to the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition, to be opened by the Victoria and Albert Museum this month (says a "News Chronicle" reporter) will actually see a space ship made in the light of the great wartime discoveries.

The inventor, Mr. Warnett Kennedy, claims that it is an intelligent anticipation of the trend of the future design of space ships.

When you travel to the moon, in say 20 years time, you will not be short through the earth's gravitational pull at speeds of thousands of miles per minute in a streamlined rocket-like projectile, landing on the moon's surface with a catastrophic crash. You will make the journey in comfort, perhaps leaving the earth's surface at only 40 m.p.h. and afterwards travelling at any speed desired.

Increase In British Exports To U. S.

An increase in the exports from Britain to America is disclosed by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Last June these exports had a total value of £ 3, 818,000 compared with £ 3,569,000 in May and £ 3,022,000 approximately in June 1945.

The largest groups of exports to the U.S.A. were: pottery and glass woollen goods and yarns and vehicles (the value in each case being around the £ 100,000 mark). Exports of miscellaneous textiles totalled £ 445 000.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY

(Continued from Page 3)

of pre-fabs because the sections are too large for one pair of hands.

More Improvements Planned

There is scarcely a home in Sweden where there is no telephone. Even in the heart of the pine forest, miles away from anywhere, you can always see telephone wires attached, in many cases, to tree trunks which had simply been cut, stripped, and placed in the ground again. For the sum of 80 kronor a year (about £6) tenants can have an annual number of 1,200 local calls.

But Sweden is still striving after further improvements. A new Royal Commission Report has announced the aim of limiting the number of occupants to two per room, and rent to a maximum of ten per cent. of the income.

Stop This Waste!

I

It seems that India is suffering from an inferiority complex even in matters of education. According to majority of young Indians of little knowledge and even some Indian educators of distinction, 'there is nothing worthwhile taught in India, in the field of higher education."

This is being demonstrated by the action of Indians of all classes and also by the attitude of the Education Department of the Government of India and their Indian advisers. They want thousands of Indian students (in many cases relations of Indians holding high positions) to be sent to American and British Universities. Behind this drive for going to foreign universities is that Indians think that everything Indian is not worthwhile and a foreign "degree" will give them greater prestige and a better government job. The latter idea has been confirmed by the senseless action of the Government of India that thousands of Indian scholars who will be sent to British and American Universities. will be assured highly paid jobs. This job-hunting idea, not the acquirement of the highest type of education, has been re-enforced by the notion that by visiting the United States or Great Britain, youngmen and women of the upper middle class of Indian will have greater social prestige. Thus Great Britain and the United States are being flooded not only with Government-scholars, but also with private students from the rich families and the upper middle class of India.

Haphazard Crowding

True to Indian fashion of working haphazardly, most of these students leave India without adequate information about British and American Universities and also without any definite plan of studies. This is the impression, we have acquired from interviews with many students—government and private. The situation in England, as we understand from the private information—secured from reliable sources, is very serious. A large number of Indians have gone to England as students—some of them are 'bona fide' students—but they have not been able to secure admission in Universities. Of course they are spending poor India's—famine stricken India's—blood money, just for staying in England and at the same time in many cases acquiring most degenerating habits—which are known to the Indians as progressive western practices, such as drinking cocktails, dancing with barmaids, etc.—.

In America the situation is a little better, not because Indians are not anxious to come to the United States, but because the American officials often use greater discretion regarding visas. Unless they are fully convinced that the prospective Indian students have already secured admission to American Universities visas are refused. However under the present situation of overcrowding of American universities, it will be wise if ordinary Indian students, "even ordinary post-graduate students", be prevented from coming to the United States.

We have this to say regarding the programmes of sending 500 students by the Government of India and Provincial Governments annually to the United States:—This must be stopped for the good of India at least temporarily, when American universities are so over-crowded. Lest there be any misunderstanding about the overcrowding of American universities I wish to quote the following authentic information supplied by the Government of the United States:—

"Reconversion Director, John W. Synder reported to-night that 2,080,000, including 970,000 veterans, will want to go to college next fall but that only 1,000,000. including 690,000 veterans, can be accommodated."

This report also gives information regarding the acute housing shortage in the United States and universities have very great difficulty in finding living quarters for students. In this connection it may be worthwhile to mention that the Federal Government of the United States "will spend at least one billion dollars ($1,000,000,000) for the college education of veterans in the academic year 1946-1947, if about 700,000 veterans are enrolled.... Over the years Federal Government will spend about dol. 6,000,000,000 for the college education of World War II veterans... "

II

Recently rich Indians have begun to send their undergraduate sons and daughters to the United States. American university authorities in some cases have been gracious enough to admit them to universities, when literally hundreds of thousands of American students—better equipped educationally—are not getting the opportunity to enter colleges. But the worst thing about these immature students in the American universities is this: Except in rare cases, they do not show good results and in many cases they show such bad results that after two terms, they are asked to leave universities.

This has happened in M.I.T. and other institutions of the highest standing. This has lowered the prestige of Indian universities and has even made it difficult for desirable first class students getting admission in these institutions.

"It may be well to let the Indian educational authorities know that because of the poor result made by some Indian students in American universities, the general average of Indian students, is lower than that of the Chinese and Latin-American students, inspite of the fact that some of Indian students in America, specially Calcutta University scholars have achieved excellent results in their higher studies."

Out For Good Time

It has come to our notice that some Indians come to the United States as students and get admission to some of the best universities situated in commercial centres such as New York. They take some studies in universities to keep up their student status and then try to engage in some kind of business or devote time "in good time." Thus they accomplish very little as students and take four years to accomplish what can easily be done in one year.

Then there are Indian students who barely get through and get a degree somehow and not with distinction. This does not help other students who wish to carry on their studies seriously. In fact it has happened that because some of the Indian students, graduates of certain Indian universities, could not show excellent results, one of the greatest American universities is reluctant to accord "graduate status" to ordinary Indian graduates. This does not increase the prestige of Indian universities.

Lest there be any misunderstanding, we wish to state emphatically that India, in the field of scientific and technical eduction of the people as a whole, is far inferior to that of the United States and Great Britain; 'and India has much to learn from these countries.' But the way to accomplish this is not by squandering the blood-money of poor Indian tax-payers by sending thousands of Indians to foreign coutries; 'but to follow the path that was adopted by the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, the late Rash Behari Ghosh, the late Tarak Nath Palit and the late Jamshedji Tata.' These constructive statesmen of India felt the need of raising India's national efficiency and 'they adopted measure to create facilities in India for the spread of the highest type of scientific and industrial education, by establisning the Indian Institute of Science and various professorships in connection with Calcutta University. These national investments in education, money spent in India, have borne splendid dividends in the form of training hundreds of young scientists with the least possible expenditure abroad.

The True Path

India cannot afford to squander crores of rupees abroad, even under the pretext of training experts. As all the provinces of India will have National Governments, it is to be hoped that ninety per cent of the sum earmarked for sending students abroad should be spent in India for the following purposes:— First:—Establisnment of permanent Chairs for such subjects which should be taught in Indian Universities and technical institutions to raise their status to first class institutions, and to afford large number of 'properly qualified students the opportunity of studying in India those subjects for which they think they must go to foreign lands. Secondly, Indian Universities should be aided to expand their laboratories for research facilities. Thirdly, the standard of Secondary education in India should be raised by having facilities for scientific and technical education. Fourthly, the rest of ten per cent left should be spent for training young Indian university instructors in foreign countries to equip them with the highest type of scientific education which they will impart upon their return to their students in Indian universities.

Lastly, we suggest that Indian universities create larger number of Scholarships for students from poor families and so-called under-privileged classes, in order that they may have equal opportunities for higher education. As things stand, in India higher education is a special privilege for young people belonging to rich families or the upper middle class.

III

Recently we have noticed that Indians are coming to the United States to study Sociology, Educational Psychology, Agricultural Statistics and other subjects which can be taught in India without much difficulty. If Indian Universities establish a "School of Education" for training teachers, then all the subjects that are needed in the field of Education can be taught in India at the expense only of maintaining half a dozen professors which would afford opportuities for hundreds of Indian students of real merit and character to acquire the best type of education in Educational, Psychology and allied subjects. To raise the standard of the existing Teacher Training Institutes, connected with Indian Universities, it may be necessary to hire some foreign experts at the beginning and send a few students of the highest ability to foreign countries with the express purpose that they become future professors in their own fields of study. This method should be applied in other fields.

It has been a fashion in India to blame the British for everything, including the present condition of lack of educational facilities. To be sure the British have not done what could have been done for the progress of education in India. But we often wonder, if the Indian patriots and Indian educators and Indian rich men and industrialists, with few exceptions, have done their share in raising the standard of national efficiency. We wish to point out that in most cases even Indian educators have not done their share effectively. They get better salary than Japanese or French professors used to get before the World War II, but ordinarily the output of creative work by Indian professors is not equal to those of French or Japanese professors. 'In the past the majority of Indian professors were more job-conscious than education-conscious. Let us hope Indian educators themselves will demand greater efficiency in Indian institutions of higher education and rouse the nation to carry on the constructive work of spreading Mass Education in order to say the sound foundation for a great nation of India.'

Postscript:—

After this article was written two interesting news-items of importance have come to our notice and they have special message to the Indian public, interested in promoting Indian national efficiency through education:—

"(a) Jubbulpore, April 5:—Dr. Sir Harisingh Gour, who has donated Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty lakhs) for starting the Mahakosal University at his nome-town Saugor executed the Trust Deed to-day and deposited the amount to the Saugor branch of the Central Bank in securities yielding 3½ per cent interest. Mr. P. S. Rau, Revenue Adviser, C. P. and Berar, who represented the Provincial Government, also signed the Trust Deed and deposited with the Bank the Government's contribution of the University Fund. In addition, the Provincial Government has further made Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs) grant. A Board of Trustees with Sir Harisingh Gour as Chairman and two representatives of Provincial Government has been formed. The Mahakosal University is expected to start function in July next."—A.P

"(b) Rehevoth, Palestine, June 3: Five American scientists participated here to-day in laying the cornerstone of the Institute of Biophysics and Physical Chemistry of the Weismann Institute of science—a building to cost dol. 1,000,000 when equipped with laboratories and to be completed within a year. Funds for the institute were raised in the United States by the American Committee for Weismann Institute and Dr. Louis F Fieser of Harvard University, promised to-day the continued co-operation of American Scientists in an exchange of students between Palestine and American colleges... "

—New York "Herald Tribune", June 4, 1946, p. 10.

The news-item regarding Sir Harisingh Gour's magnificent gift towards the establishment of a University is most encouraging. It demonstrates that far-sighted constructive statesmanship is functioning in India.

This also demonstrates that by spending 30 lakhs of rupees or more a University can be started in India. But here one may mention that if this thirty lakhs of rupees was utilised to strengthen three different universities then it would have possibly afforded greater opportunities for spreading higher education and research facilities in India. To start a new institution of learning is wonderful; but to strengthen the existing institutions is economical and might become more effective in securing better results.

In this connection we wish to draw the attention of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments that their present programme of sending 1,000 Indian scholars annually to England and America for their higher education is wasteful to say the least. We have been told that for sending one student to the United States or Great Britain to finish his higher education it would cost nearly twenty-five thousand rupees per head. Thus for the so-called expert training of these 1,000 students would cost the Government of India and the Provincial Governments a sum not less than two crores fifty lakhs rupees, which would be sufficient to establish at least five universities or twenty-five existing Indian Universities might have been endowed with at least ten lakhs each to establish upto date laboratory facilities and make necessary improvements.

The second news-item has a world significance and a very great lesson for Indians. The number of Jewish population in the world is now a little over ten million (10,000,000) people. During the last few years nearly 5,000,000 Jews were killed through persecution. But the surviving ones have not given up their fight for national regeneration and assertion. They wish to establish their Homeland in Palestine and they are going at this task with thoroughness. They are developing this country's agriculture and industries with great efforts and success and they have undertaken to develop one of the best educational institutions in the world through their own efforts, not through British Government's contributions. The five million Jewish population in the United States have agreed to raise at least dol. 5,000,000 within a year to strengthen the Hebrew University and the scientific institution of which the above news-item refers.

May we inquire the amount of annual contribution of Indians to strengthen the existing Indian institutions of higher education? Then may we point out although the Jewish population of the world is about one-fortieth of the population of India, the number of Nobel-prize men among the Jews is at least twenty-five times larger than those in India. The Jews are struggling to survive through their own efforts and achievements. They have no country, they have no large population; but they will survive because they strive for their survival. India has vast population, a great country and resources and if Indian leadership devotes some of its energy in constructive work of increasing national efficiency, then India can hold her own, and even may surpass in her achievements many of the present day great nations. This is the task before Indian educators who are to revolutionise the ideals of the present and coming generations of India for a truly greater India.

The Colossal Drain Of Indian Blood Money On Haphazard Education Schemes

By Dr. TARAKNATH DAS & G. J. WATUMULL

Do You Know. . . .

In American Universities the general average of Indian student is lower than that of the Chinese and Latin Americans.

That many of them were asked to leave their respective universities because they showed poor progress after two terms.

That the job hunting has swamped all interests of true education....

These and many more of the 'foreign education' rackets are exposed in this forthright indictment.

TELEVISION RETURNS TO LONDON

By JOAN LITTLEFIELD

Alexandra Palace, which was converted to war purposes but never hit by a bomb is full of activity again.

A red light now glows on top of the 300-feet-high steel mast which replaced one of the four monstrous towers of "Ally Pally" (as Londoners affectionately term the Alexandra Palace) when it was taken over for television in 1936. The great bronze entrance doors stand open; and once again the long studio corridor is alive with celebrities, scene shifters, actors in costume, artists with designs under their arms, make-up girls in neat fawn overalls, and, indeed, much of the paraphernalia of a motion picture studio.

It is thought that at least three-quarters of Britain's 20,000 pre-war television sets are now in action. There are two one-and-a-half hour transmissions daily of "live" telecasts from the studio and elsewhere.

A television studio is very similar to a movie studio except that the lights are brighter—the same crazy bits of scenery, the same litter of lights, cameras and cables; the same jumble of technicians, artists, script girls and make-up women.

Vital Difference

But there is one vital difference; scenes rehearsed in the morning must be played right through in the afternoon or evening. No time for cuts or re-takes, but the actual performance going out on the air while it is still being moulded by the all-powerful producer, who sits in a glass windowed control room high up above the players, microphone on desk, and six feet in front of him two television screens one showing the picture as it is radiated, the other giving a choice of pictures from other cameras in the studio. On this second screen, the producer can prepare a picture in advance, which his vision engineer will substitute for the other at a pre-determined moment. Eighteen of these engineers are women, working a 13-hour shift every other day.

Plays were very popular with televiewers before the war, and at least two full-length plays—each running to about 90 minutes—will be given in the new service each week. These will usually have two performances, with West End players as well as young talent in the cast. And here it is ineresting to note that in the first full-length play ever televised—Sheridan's "School for Scandal"—an unknown young actress got her first big chance—and took it with both hands. Her name was Greer Garson, and her Lady Teazle was enchanting, even in miniature.

There is likely to be a more enterprising use of film in televised plays. Sometimes models will be photographed by a movie camera for subsequent insertion into a live television play; sometimes scenes, instead of being radiated direct from the studio floor, will be pre-shot in movie form. But, as before, most of the entertainment will be "live." The carpenter's shop at Alexandra Palace is working at full stretch, and the prop room contains a fascinating collection of items ranging from a Victorian telephone to a piece of chewing gum.

New Director

Most of the pre-war staff, keen experimentalists in the technique of television, have returned to Alexandra Palace, among them Denis Johnston, Irish playwright and B.B.C. war reporter, who takes up his old job as Programmes Director, and blonde Jasmine Bligh, the world's first television announcer.

The service has a new director, Maurice Gorham, who joined the B.B.C. 20 years ago as assistant editor of "The Radio Times." He was in charge of the Corporation's North American Service until 1941, and directed the Allied Expeditionary Forces programme until last year, when he was appointed chief of the B.B.C. Light Programme.

"I still think," he said, "that ours is the only television studio in the world equipped to give three hours' live entertainment daily, seven days a week. We go on the air from 3 o'clock to 4.30 in the afternoon and again from 8 o'clock to 9.30 in the evening. When you think of the amount of rehearsal needed for each item, you will realise that this means a very full day's work indeed.

"We aim at offering 'something for everybody', including the children, who will have frequent shows of their own on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. In addition to plays specially selected and adapted for television, we hope to give televised versions of important West End plays at Alexandra Palace on Sundays, and to relay some plays, especially musicals, direct from the theatre in which they are being performed.

"We have as yet no definite tie-up with the movies, but I hope we shall be able to relay scenes of films in the making from Denham and Pinewood, and also bring movie stars to the studio to be interviewed. Before the war, Disney shorts were very popular with viewers and we shall certainly televise these old favourites again.

"No decision has been reached with regard to newsreels, but I feel that talks and certain angles on the news could well be televised. Movies and television have much in common and I am going to invite certain film directors to come and do a play for us at the Palace occasionally."

National Service

In 1937, ust nine months after the world's first high-definitation television service opened, h B.B.C. purchased its first mobile television unit, which made television possible from practically any point within about 20 miles of the transmitting station. The unit made its debut at the Coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently enabled viewers to see tennis at Wimbledon, the Lord Mayor's Show, Pets' Corner at the Zoo, and many other first-hand events

Though only places within a radius of 30 to 40 miles of London were expected to receive the television service adequately, it was proved before World War II that receivers were functioning up to 100 miles away. Reception areas will be enlarged when a relay station at Birmingham is established, probably within a year; other stations will follow in ordered sequence. Then television will become a normal service.

A beneficient drug that has brought relief and prolonged life to hundreds of thousands.

The Boon Of Insulin

By L. E. SESSEL

Twenty-five years ago, two Canadian doctors in their twenties proved that a substance called Insulin could be extracted from the pancreas of animals, and that injections of this substance controlled diabetes in dogs. Dogs were chosen as being, biologically, the most suitable agents for the doctors' experiments, but the young scientists' goal was to benefit mankind.

As a result of their investigations it has come about today that hundreds of thousands of diabetic men and women of all nations, all ages and every class of society have obtained relief from the use of the beneficent drug. Their lives have been indefinitely prolonged, and a miraculous change in their outlook has been wrought.

Early Work

Much scientific and other progress had to be made by Frederick (later Sir Frederick) Grant Banting and Charles H. Best, a twenty-two-year-old medical student, between the time when they had satisfied themselves of the effective use of Insulin on dogs and the moment when mankind could derive full adventage from its powers. The extract from the pancreas—now available from oxen, sheep and pigs, and coming chiefly from South America–had to be obtained in large quantities, had to be purified for human tests, produced on a large commercial basis and at a much lower cost, and standardised for treatment. The work on production itself was undertaken by scientific workers other than Banting and Best.

The two men had experienced financial and other difficulties in carrying on their earlier work but now they were able to rely on a band of enthusiastic helpers and there was no lack of money.

Two eminent English scientists, Dr. Dale (later Sir Henry Dale, President of the Royal Society, 1940--45) and Dr. H. W. Dudley visited Canada on behalf of the National Institute for Medical Research and on their return to England transmitted the details of the process of manufacture that had been divulged to hem to hospitals and manufacturers. Still more important, they, together with the scientific staff of the National Institute, carried out important and successful experimental work in improving the process.

By the earliest processes only 15 units of Insulin were available from each ox pancreas—even less unless it was processed within a very short space of time. Scientific work carried out in Britain, Denmark and the United States effected a complete transformation of conditions.

The amount of Insulin from each ox pancreas was increased from 15 units to 500 and the selling price of 100 units was educed by stages from 25s. to 2s. 8d., thus bringing it within the reach of people of moderate means. By 1923—two years after the great discovery—production was on a large scale.

Insulin, like penicillin and vitamins, is one of the limited number of medical remedies for which an accurate dosage has been established internationally.

mprovements in effectiveness have been going on, the most important being the production of the protamine-zinc type. This has much longer action than the original discovery afforded, and an injection of it is necessary only once a day instead of twice.

"Banting and Best not only found Insulin," a writer in a recent issue of the *British Diabetic Journal* points out, "but gave it free to the world without personal gain. What incredible millionaires they could have been had they imposed a penny royalty on a hundred units."

But whatever financial profit they forewent, they won the more satisfying rewards of the world's gratitude, along with great fame. To Banting belongs the credit of extracting the anti-diabetic principle from the pancreas; others before him had had the idea but had failed over the process of extraction. He became Professor of Medical Research at the University of Toronto and in 1923, was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine, jointly with Professor J. J. R. Macleod, under whose encouragement and help the two young scientists had been working. He was tragically killed in February, 1941, in an air disaster while on his way to England. He shared the Nobel Award with Best, now Director of the Department of Physiology and the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research at the University of Toronto.

Jubilee Celebrated

Best was a member of the Canadian delegation that attended the recent Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference held in London. One of the Conference's recommendations was that—"in view of the steady increase in the demand for Insulin, the British Commonwealth should make every effort to collect, process and preserve all available pancreas." The recommendation recorded that purified Insulin, which can be stored for long periods without loss of potency, would be needed on an increasing scale for the treatment of diabetes.

At the recent silver jubilee celebration of the triumphant discovery of the use of Insulin, Best was the recipient of a silver souvenir. The celebration at the Royal Institution in London was organised by the British Diabetic Association, of which the famous author H. G. Wells was president. This organisation is active in its work for the benefit of diabetics, of whom there are some 200,000 in the United Kingdom. The establishment of a Banting Convalescent Home in Britain is projected.

Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Miles, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy (with walking stick, centre) photographed at the Mauripur Airport on his special mission to Karachi. With him are Captain J. H. Blair, Naval Officer-in-Charge, Royal Indian Navy, Karachi (in naval uniform) and Col. R. F. Craster, Military Secretary to the Sind Governor (extreme left).

A visitor to the village noticed that one inhabitant was treated with great respect by the others.

"I observe," remarked the visitor, "that you all treat that man with considerable deference."

"Yes," was the answer; "he's one of the early settlers."

"Early settlers?" asked the other. "Why, he can't be over thirty years of age."

"That may be true," replied the old man; "but he pays all his bills on the first of the month."

'The Proudest Day In English History'

By H. N. Brailsford

The author recalls the famous remark of Lord Macaulay and considers that the formation of the Interim National Government is a decisive step in Indo-British history. There are however, a number of difficulties in the path of freedom and unless the communal question is solved in a spirit of give and take by the Congress and the League, there can neither be peace nor progress in this country.

More than a century has passed since Lord Macaulay predicted in a famous phrase, that Indians would one day demand "European institutions". That would be, he declared, "the proudest day in English history."

And now the proudest day has come; the demand has been granted. If we in England have not yet abandoned ourselves to rejoicing, it is only because the future is clouded by the angry revolt of the Muslim League. In spite of this we felt that the formation by Pandit Nehru of the first National Government was one of the greatest and happiest events in India's history and Britain's.

It has happened in the customary British manner within the shell of traditional institutions and without a break with the past. But no one fails to understand that the decisive step has been taken in the transfer of power. The orderly process has begun, which will end with the withdrawal of the British army and the recognition of India's Independence in a negotiated Treaty.

How has the miracle happened? Indians are still puzzled and somewhat incredulous. It has seldom happened in the world's history that an Empire has relaxed its hold over a subject nation in this spontaneous way. Is the surrender genuine?

The Age Of Empires Is Past

It has been a more gradual process than Indians commonly realise. I am old enough to remember the hey-day of Imperialism in the last years of the 19th Century. This was the epoch of Kipling, Cecil Rhodes, Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Roberts, the epoch of the River War for the conquest of the Soudan, the Boer War and Fashoda.

Poets sang of Empire; heroes were shady adventurers who brought an African chief by trickery under the flag; what interested people above all else was the grabbing of territory and the founding of Chartered Companies to exploit it.

That noisy and vulgar age is long since over. With Wells and Shaw, Galsworthy and Aldous Huxley came a new mental climate. Thoughts turned inwards and interest shifted to social problems. The reconciliation of the Boers by the grant of self-government was the turning point.

With the first world war the horizon widened, and it began to be realised that the Age of Empires was drawing to an end and the age of World-Government dawning. The old pride in empire which used to inspire Englishmen round the turn of the century is a faded memory today. Englishmen are still proud of their association with the free Dominions, but they feel no complacency about the still dependent colonies.

Shifting Balance Of Social Power

If Indians do not realise how profoundly British outlook has been transformed in the course of 40 years, the reason may be that the English in India are always a generation behind the rest of their countrymen in their political thinking.

The change corresponds to the shifting of the social balance of power in the home country. For the old ruling class India was their inherited estate. Mr. Churchill thinks of it as he may think of the ancestral acres of Blenheim Park, but the new rulers of England are free from these romantic associations.

Even more decisive is the change that had begun to transform the economic relationship, even before the second world war. On the evidence of the trade balances, India had ceased to be a tributary country. Today the home country is her debtor, and the debt can be paid only by the export of machinery which will be the realistic foundation of India's economic independence. The old imperial relationship—the exploitation of a backward country as a source of raw materials—is coming visibly to an end. The political change will reflect and complete this economic change. That is the invariable law of history.

Effects Of Passive Resistance

There were other and simpler reasons that influenced Britain. The effect of civil disobedience and passive resistance is slow, but none the less sure. It does not, on any scale yet witnessed, compel an empire instantly to yield, though it hastens the offer of concessions. Rather is it an appeal to the better nature and the professed liberalism of the imperial people. The imperial power will coerce, because it believes that its duty is to maintain order, but it performs this operation with a growing sense of shame. To repeat it indefinitely becomes in the long run intolerable.

The Labour Government realised, when it took office, that its choice lay between coercion on an unprecedented scale and an adequate offer of independence. It is no accident that the man who has formed the first national government in Indian history, had spent twenty years of his life in British prisons.

What the more idealistic of Englishmen would say in these terms can be backed by realistic arguments. British military resources are limited; could they afford the man-power required to hold down all the millions of India indefinitely? It is one thing to use a professional army for such a purpose, and quite another to rely on conscripts.

But far-sighted soldiers used an even more telling argument than this. We are still living in a dangerous world and the fear of yet another world-war haunts us. Could Britain face it with India still a rebel? The hope of finding in a free India a friend and perhaps an ally played its part in reconciling even conservative Englishmen to the offer of Independence. And so "the proudest day" has dawned.

New Government Faces Baffling Problem

It is an able team that Jawaharlal Nehru has got together. The names of the Congress veterans who from its core call to mind contrasted temperaments, complementary talents and an impressive weight of experience. Another name also meant much to every close observer; that of Dr. John Matthai, by reason of his training as an economist.

But rarely has a new government faced a problem so baffling. In its relations with Downing Street it will encounter few difficulties. There it may expect sympathy backed by adequate knowledge. The cabinet, in which the members of the mission sit, need no longer rely, as previous cabinets have done, on the advice of officials.

The problems of India's relations with Britain is settled in principle. Everything now turns on the ability of this Congress Government to end the feud which the Muslim League seems bent on perpetuating. If any had underestimated it, the events in Calcutta have revealed it in all its horror. Civil War is a word which responsible commentators are slow to use, but we have now to face even this possibility.

We in London know too little of the detailed facts to risk a confident judgement, but no one doubts that the slaughter was organized and that some share of the responsibility falls on the Bengal Government.

Neither in this matter, nor in the controversy over the formation of the interim government, is there any inclination to shield the Muslim League. It has put itself wholly in the wrong.

Protection Of Life Is First Duty

Faced with a conspiracy that organises murder, arson and loot, the first duty of the central and provincial governments is simple. It is to protect life and to check, by the use of all their powers, the drift towards anarchy and civil strife. That done, the desperate political problem of the League's opposition has to be faced.

The interim Government has come into being for one single overmastering purpose—to lay the foundations of independence.

It might be possible to crush all opposition under the mere weight of arms and numbers. I need not dwell on the notorious difficulties—the solidarity of Muslims when their fanaticism is roused and the part they play in the army and police. The graver reason for seeking a peaceful solution is that India could hope for no happy era of freedom, if a fourth of her population were to enter it with a sullen sense of defeat. The Indian Union can thrive, only if it is formed by the consent of both communities.

The solution of Pakistan is ruled out, as Mr. Jinnah conceived it, if only for the decisive strategical reasons on which the Mission chiefly relied. What follows? If we are bent on avoiding civil strife and cannot concede the demand for a separate sovereign Muslim State, there is no way out but by compromise.

Union Demands Mutual Sacrifices

We have all been pondering this problem for years. There is no suggestion in sight that can take the place of the Mission's plan which required from the League a substantial sacrifice—the acceptance of an Indian Union, limited though its functions had to be.

From the Congress it demanded a corresponding concession—the formation within the Union of provincial groupings.

Compromise is a difficult art which demands for its successful practice a rare endowment of self-restraint and goodwill. It will not work, if either party goes grudgingly into it and uses a lawyer's devices to curtail its terms. Of the Muslims we may fairly ask not merely that they should tolerate some kind of Union but that they should throw themselves frankly into the task of creating a Union that will rally the pride and loyalty of every Indian.

Nor can it be otherwise with the provincial groups. They are an essential part of the compromise. Unless they come into being happily and by consent, the compromise will bring no peace and the Indian Union will be a disappointment, if it can be created at all.

I am not questioning the right of a province to opt out of its group, if on mature consideration, its constitution seems unacceptable. What I would urge is rather that the representatives of Congress should approach the idea of provincial groups with the will to find in them something useful and constructive.

Congress Must Make Concessions

They have, I suppose, by the letter of the agreement the right to vote against the formation of any group and to oppose it and obstruct it in detail. But if they do this, the compromise is dead and the consequence will be that the Muslims in their turn will sabotage the Indian Union.

If we could for a moment forget the unhappy origin of the Pakistan idea in communal strife, we could with ease discover a sound case for the grouping of the North-Western provinces within the Union. Their whole economic life depends on their five rivers. If the first function of the Group were the management of these rivers and the planning in common of all schemes for electric power, irrigation and land-settlement, would not Sikhs and Hindus gain as much from its organisation as Muslims?

Congress has been, since it met at Wardha, both conciliatory and generous, It must go further still, if it is to succeed in the great task of uniting India. It must throw itself with constructive imagination into the spirit of this compromise. It must positively help the Muslims to realise at least their North-Western Group. That is not a high price to pay for unity with peace.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

RECRUITMENT OF FIREMAN APPRENTICES.
M.S.M. RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for recruitment of Fireman Apprentices, pay Rs. 27-1 1/2-30 on Guntakal District from sons of Railway employees as well as from outsiders.

2. The conditions and minimum qualifications required are given below and the particulars for these must be given in the applications. Those who do not fulfill these conditions should not apply:—

(a) Age limit—Must be between 16 and 20 years on 1-8-1946.
(b) Physique—Must be robust and well built.
(c) Height—Must be 5'-5" minimum.
(d) Educational qualifications—Must be passed S.S.L.C. or passed Matriculate or have passed Junior Cambridge or equivalent examination.
(e) Medical examination—Must pass the Railway medical examination in Group A.A.I.
(f) Other conditions—Must be prepared to serve anywhere on the M.S.M. Railway system.

3. Applications should be sent direct under Registered cover to the address below. Employees in service must send their applications through the proper channel.

4. The closing date for the receipt of applications in this office will be 15-10-1946 and no applications will be accepted, if received after that date.

5. Applicants selected from those who fulfil the conditions in para 2 will be called for interview and must be prepared to produce the following certificates in original to the Interviewing Officer:—

for

(1) Relationship to employees,
(2) Age or date of birth,
(3) Educational qualifications, sports or other extra curricular activities.
(4) Original certificate of service of parents, if not in service.

6. No correspondence of any kind will be entered into in connection with the selection.

7. Canvassing in any form will disqualify the applicant.

District Transportation Superintendent,

(Power)
GUNTAKAL.
(9803)

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MOORTI
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Daily ONE SHOW 3-30
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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed today being Saturday. The market feeling was unsteady. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2920 and Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 3110.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Tata Ordinary 529/8 Tata Deferred 2930 Indian Iron 55/4 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 46/8 Bombay Dyeing 3115 Central India 408/12 Century 1185 Gokak 400 Kohinoor 907/8 Simplex 418 Andhra Valley 1960 Tata Hydro 213/12 Tata Power 1978/12 Associated Cement 248 Belopur 310 Bombay Burma (Old) 645

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The Bullion Market opened late today and forward silver was quoted at Rs. 162/2 while ready silver was placed at Rs. 165/2. Forward gold opened at Rs. 96/12 while ready gold was placed at Rs. 99/4.

The market improved further and Forward Silver was quoted at Rs 163/1 and Gold at Rs. 97/5 owing to increased buying.

The market finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	166	4	0
Forward Silver	163	12	0
Ready Gold	100	2	0
Forward Gold	97	14	0
Sovereigns	69	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The local cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 439/- for January delivery and declined at Rs. 438/- under moderate selling. At this level there was increased short covering and January improved at Rs. 439/12 but steadied at Rs. 439/-. There was restricted trading.

Later on there was increased buying and January advanced at Rs. 442/-. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

ICC Sept. 419-0-0.
ICC Jan. 441-12-0.
ICC March 449-0-0.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1975 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

	High	Low	Close
I. C. C. Sept.	421	415	415/8
I. C. C. Jan.	441/8	439/8	440/9
I. C. C. March	448/4	447	447/12
Karachi Jan.	47/7/9	47/3/9	47/6

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 13th September:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	753,76,02,000
Time Liabilities in India	319,52,07,000
Cash in India:	
(1) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	42,69,59,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,55,13,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,16,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	80,04,27,000
Advances in India	398,57,63,000
Bills discounted in India	20,47,79,000

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Sept. 20.

Silver Spot and Forward	55-1/2
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, Sept. 20.

T. T. London On:—
New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.02 buyers 4.04 Zurich sellers 17.34 buyers 17.36 Stockholm sellers 14.47 buyers 14.50

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, September 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new)	——
Australian Wheat (Bulk)	71 Sept/Oct. quoted
Australian Wheat (Bags)	—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Reported increased sales of textiles and a strong spot basis in the South stimulated greater interest and curbed sellers, while the improvement of the Stock Exchange was also helpful. The market rallied sharply following the resignation of Mr. Wallace with increased trade and outside demand finding contracts scarce. Showery weather is checking hedges, while renewed attention is given to lower crop ideas and bullish spot news. The market closed very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

October	37.16+34
October Highest	37.18+36
October Lowest	36.79—03
December	37.00+44
January	36.75+43
March	36.65+46
May	36.30+47
July	35.83+48
October	33.26+39
Middling Spot	37.69+45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	37.29+41
December	37.04+31
March	36.70+52
May	36.38+53
July	35.78+55
Middling Spot	37.10+45

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.

January	1.99 to 1.99
March	1.93-1/2 to 1.93-1/2
May	1.89-3/4 to 1.89-3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

American Telephone and Telegraph	174-1/4
Amerex Corporation	28-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	37-7/8
Chase National Bank	38
Sinclair Oil	16-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	59-1/4
General Electric Co.	38-1/4
General Motors	52-1/2
Ingersol Rand	124-1/2
International Nickel	30-3/8
National City Bank of New York	40-1/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-1/2
Texas Corporation	55-3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	92-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	46
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	63-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	23

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Sept. 20.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	74 nominal
Consols 2-1/2 p c	97-15/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1852 and further	107-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	119-5/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	119-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	88
National Bank of India	37-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

United States price of foreign silver	90-1/8

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JAI HIND INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.

1. Issue price Rs. 73/6 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 7/6 for Rs. 10 certificates.
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Interest on Fixed Deposits has been reduced to 4 1/2, 5 1/4 and 6 per cent p.a. for 1, 2 and 3 years respectively.

Full particulars on request.

Behind Reserve Bank, DELHI.
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CONGRESS EXECUTIVE TO BE RESHUFFLED?

DECISION TO EXCLUDE MINISTERS FROM MEMBERSHIP

Jawahar, Sardar, Rajen Babu, 'C. R.' And Sarat Bose To Resign

NEW DELHI, September21. (U. P. I.): The United Press of India learns from a very authoritative Congress source that the Working Committee at its meeting this afternoon, decided that all five members of the Congress Working Committee, i.e. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who have accepted office in the Interim Government, should resign from the Congress Working Committee.

This would imply that Pandit Nehru would immediately vacate the Congress Presidentship which would now be filled up by voting in the A.I.C.C. session to be held here on September 23.

The Committee, it is understood, will decide the personnel of the Parliamentary Board whose duty it would be to supervise how far the Congress representatives in the Central and Provincial Ministries carry out Congress ideals and programmes.

The Congress Working Committee commenced sitting at 2 this afternoon at Gandhiji's Camp.

REPORT ON INTERIM GOVT.

This being the first session of the Congress Working Committee since the formation of the Interim Central Government, priority deliberations were naturally given to Pandit Nehru's report about the experiences gained by him and his other colleagues during the last three weeks. Incidentally Pandit Nehru is reported to have indicated the difficulties he has had in adjusting himself to meet the requirements of his new career as the First Minister of the Provisional National Government at the Centre. Members of the Congress Working Committee are understood to have been informed about the reactions of the Viceroy and Permanent Servicemen to the radical change which has come about in the set-up of the Central Government.

Jinnah-Wavell talks which commenced here earlier this week are also understood to have figured casually in today's deliberations. The Committee it is learnt, did not devote much time on this issue as no new development has yet taken place justifying reconsideration of its previous decision.

THREE-POINT AGENDA FOR A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21 (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee met at 2-30 p.m. today at Mahatma Gandhi's quarters in the Balmiki Mandir, New Delhi.

The Committee considered a three-point agenda which will form the main business of the A.I.C.C scheduled to meet on September 23

Firstly, the A.I.C.C. is to be called upon to ratify the decision to form the Interim Government, thereby revising the earlier stand against acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's short-term proposals. It is not expected that the Working Committee

(Continued on Page 16)

Drive Against Kalgan

NANKING, Sept. 21. (Reuter): On the eve of the nationalist drive against the big Communist operational base at Kalgan, in Chahhar, General Fu Tsoyi, who is rushing to the relief of Tatung, telegraphed to the President of the Communist Party, Mao Tse Tung asking the Communists to stop fighting and join the Government, it is officially revealed.

Nationalists today captured the important Communist base of Hotse in south-west Shantung, according to press reports.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek left Kuling this morning for Nanchang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi, on his way to Nanking.

No Date Fixed Yet For Jinnah-Viceroy Talks

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (A.P.I.): The lengthening period of suspense following Monday's Jinnah-Viceroy meeting has caused sceptical comment in some quarters, but the general initial feeling that the Muslim League will join the Interim Government has suffered no serious diminution.

No time or date is yet fixed for the expected second meeting between Mr. Jinnah and the Viceroy, though Monday is considered a probable day. The interval will be utilised for a further study of the situation in the light of the expert elucidation given to Mr. Jinnah by Sir B. N. Rau.

A sudden change in the programme of the Muslim League Committee of Action became known tonight, when it was announced that it will resume its sitting tomorrow. A longer adjournment of the meeting had been expected earlier in the day. It is likely that Mr. Jinnah will meet the committee tomorrow.

Failure Of Electricity

BOMBAY, Sept. 21. (A.P.I.): B. E. S and T. Co., Ltd. very much regret to inform the public that owing to the failure of two of their bulk suppliers' cables feeding their Kussara receiving station at Mazagaon, it has become necessary to reduce the electric supply in the areas fed by this receiving station, says a Press Note issued by the General Manager, BEST Co., Ltd.

The Note adds: The engineers who are working on the fault are hoping to have the supply restored by 6.0 o'clock this evening, but in the event of their not being able to do so, it will be necessary to disconnect electric supply to certain areas south of Lal Baug, excluding Back Bay Reclamation. Consumers are, therefore, requested to use as little electricity as possible and to make arrangements for alternative method of lighting in the event of a failure.

The Company very much regret the inconvenience that may be caused to the consumers which is beyond their control.

Domestic Occurrence

OBITUARY

LALLJEE—Bai Rehma-bai, widow of late Seth Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, expired at midnight at her residence at 93 Warden Road. Funeral at 11 a.m. Maulud, Monday evening, Ziarat, Tuesday morning.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON
(OCTOBER)

New York, Sept. 21

Previous closing	37.16
To-day's opening	37.19
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	37.15
Difference	—01

STOP PRESS

DR. LOHIA IN BOMBAY 'EN ROUTE' TO GOA

BOMBAY, Sept. 21. (A.P.I.): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Congress Socialist leader, has arrived in Bombay, today from Delhi on his way to Goa.

Burma Demands National Govt.

RANGOON, Sept. 21 (A.P.I.): "We want to have all powers and portfolios entrusted to Burmese," declared Major-General Aung San, President of the Anti-Fascist League of Burma, in an exclusive interview with the "Associated Press of India."

Aung San had a ninety-minute talk this morning with the Burma Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, in connection with the formation of the new Government.

"We do not ask for a Government which is exclusively composed of the members of the Anti-Fascist League," the Anti-Fascist leader added, "but one whereon the League has a majority and is run on the same line as the Indian Government."

Asked about the chances of the League joining the new Government, Aung San said: "I hope for the best and I am prepared for the worst."

He said that the proposals made by the Governor would be placed before the Executive Committee of the League.

Commenting upon the impending general strike, Aung San said "I want to settle the strikes as soon as possible."

The Burma Governor also met Dr. Ba Maw, Head of the Burmese Government during Japanese occupation; U Saw, Leader of the Myochit Party and Thankin Ba Sein, President of the Dobama (Burma for Burmese Association).

Arab Tip To League

Muslims Should Live In Peace With Other Sections

Azzam Pasha's Tribute To Nehru & Mahatma

LONDON, Sept. 21. (U.P.A.): Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, today described Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as "a great oriental whose broadmindedness, universalism and tolerance will no doubt satisfy the Moslem section of Indians," in an exclusive interview here with the United Press of America.

In expressing his viewpoint, Pasha emphasized that the Arabs have "no desire to offend any section of Moslem opinion in India. We feel that the Moslems should live together with other sections of the Indian population peacefully."

He said the Arabs had no intention of interfering with India's internal affairs "which are for Indians to settle themselves."

He gave the assurance that Arab countries will soon lead others in raising their Indian consulates to the status of legations or embassies. He said Arab nations were just waiting for the opportunity.

Pasha said the Arab world was definitely opposed to the idea of the partitioning of Palestine, but wished to see a democratic solution of the Palestine problem.

Speaking of Pandit Nehru, he said, "There are a few men I respect and love in this world. Nehru is one of them. In him we see great hopes. He is not a narrow person in any sense."

As a keen student of Gandhian philosophy, he said Gandhi symbolized the "soul of independence".

RELIEF TO MILLIONS OF INDIANS URGENT

Jawahar's Personal Appeal To Mr. Clayton

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following personal message to Mr. Clayton, Acting Secretary of State, U.S.A.:—

"In view of very serious food situation in India which is being aggravated by delay in arrival of promised allotments due to shipping strikes in America, I would earnestly request you and through you the labour leaders, to permit and arrange for earliest despatch of food-ships to India. We would be very grateful to you and to the labour leaders concerned if they will make a special exception in favour of sending foodgrains abroad which will bring urgently needed relief to millions of people."

Trade Policy Committee Meets

Hon. Mr. C.H. Bhabha, Commerce member opened the Trade Policy Committee meeting in the Council Chamber, New Delhi, on Thursday. He is seen here delivering his opening address.

Govt. Out To End Once For All Mutual Strife

STERNER MEASURES TO PUNISH GOONDAS CONTEMPLATED

Home Minister's Appeal To Public & Press To Help Restore Complete Normalcy & Harmony

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Let us hope that this lull is not a mere interlude, but the beginning of the city's permanent return to normalcy," said Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, giving a 60-minute resume of the three-week-old communal disturbances to pressmen this afternoon at the Secretariat.

Reaffirming Government's determination to end "this unhappy phase of mutual strife", he indicated that sterner measures were being contemplated to punish and track down 'goondas', control inflammatory speeches and editorial writings and eventually bring to bay anti-social elements.

ON GUNMEN'S TRAIL

Questioned as to what progress had been made in finding the culprits behind the Kalbadevi shooting outrage and whether it was communal, the Home Minister replied: "We are on a definite trail now and the fact that the incident was not non-communal has been established."

To say that the 'goonda' element behind the riots was a 'myth' was not altogether untrue and there were latent political causes also, he agreed with a pressman. Attempts were being made to apprehend culprits who had gone "underground."

NO DELIBERATE PARTIALITY BY POLICE

To allege that innocent people were being arrested and detained by the police was unjust. Nor were the police affording direct or indirect protection to criminal gangs. The charge of partiality levelled against them was baseless, though he did not "altogether rule out the possibility that there may have been few isolated cases of laxity or partiality, conscious or otherwise."

He would assure the public through the press that as soon as normal conditions were restored, complaints of partiality or lack of vigilance would be enquired into "and anyone found guilty will be awarded suitable punishment". However, he was firmly convinced that there was not the slightest foundation for the "general" charge that the police acted deliberately in a partial manner. The charge was "totally unfounded."

GOVERNMENT'S OWN PEACE GUARDS PLAN

Mr. Morarji Desai disclosed that Government was entrusting a Deputy Commissioner of Police with the task of drawing up a practical and effective scheme for the formation of Peace Guards for the city of Bombay. He said the idea was engaging his attention for the past four months and while suggestions from the members of the public and political leaders, including the recent outline advanced by Mr. S. K. Patil, would be considered and incorporated, if found weighty, the Government had already evolved a tentative plan towards that end.

The Whipping Act was in force from 1943 but so far it had not been resorted to in any instance. He personally disliked the idea of imposing collective fines and had not made up his mind whether or when to adopt such an "extreme course". He hoped that "civilised society" would rise to the height of sanity and commonsense and necessitate the avoidance of such an unhappy contingency.

APPEAL TO PRESS

The Home Minister appealed to the press to help in the restoration of complete normalcy and harmony of inter-communal relations.

Prior to answering questions, Mr. Desai made a short speech the text of which follows:

"Allow me to thank you for coming here to meet me to-day at this Press Conference, thus giving me an opportunity to speak to you, the representatives of all sections of the Press in Bombay, about the unfortunate and deplorable incidents of the last few days in this City.

"I need hardly say that I do not propose to go into the details of the origin of the disturbances, or of the painful course they have taken in the last three weeks; nor do I propose, on this occasion, to apportion blame to any of the parties or persons involved in these deplorable happenings.

PROMPT MEASURES

Where and how the rioting started on the afternoon of September 1 is too well-known now to warrant my recounting it at this Conference. Suffice it to say that the heaviest casualties occurred within two hours of the beginning of the disorders; the situation was, thereafter, promptly brought under control by the swift and decisive manner in which the police authorities acted. In less than three hours of the beginning of the trouble, a state of emergency had been declared, curfew had been ordered in all the affected areas, and the assembly of more than five persons, processions and public meetings had been banned. The Military were immediately requisitioned to stand by and military pickets were posted at all strategic points early the next morning. On the second and third days, a 24-hour curfew was enforced in the worst affected areas; and there was a brisk round-up of the known bad characters.

"In spite of these most elaborate precautions, anti-social elements managed to elude the watchful eyes of the military and the police and carried on the nefarious work of stabbing innocent passers-by, looting shops and setting fire to property under cover of darkness. Thus, several casualties continued to be reported on the third, fourth and fifth days.

GUNMEN REVIVE TROUBLE

"The frenzy of the riot was brought under control on the first day and the casualties began to decrease; and on the seventh day there was a distinct drop in the casualties, namely, 8 dead and 29 injured; these figures gradually decreased to 2 dead and 5 injured on the 13th day; by then, the general situation was also showing signs of improvement. But then, unfortunately, this improvement suffered a severe setback when, the next day, four persons were killed on the spot and eighteen others wounded by gunfire from a running taxi in thickly populated area of south Bombay. This was the signal for the revival of stabbings and other incidents in scattered areas of the City; the situation, however, quietened down again after four days.

"I am now happy to say that practically no untoward incidents have been reported from any part of the City for the last three days; and let us hope that this lull is not a mere interlude, but th beginning of the City's permanent return to normalcy. At this stage, it is the duty of every citizen of Bombay, whatever his or her caste or creed, religion or political leanings, to contribute in every possible way to the speedy restoration of complete peace to this City of nearly three million population. And in the achievement of this noble end, the Press of Bombay has no mean part to play. It can help by avoiding publication of comments and letters from correspondents which may be justified in ordinary times but would only lead to the increase of bitterness in these days when passions and feelings run high and are not balanced.

TRIBUTE TO EDITORS

"I wish to take this opportunity to express the Government's appreciation of the public spirit with which the newspaper editors of Bombay imposed a voluntary censorship on themselves in the early days of the disturbances, and laudably refrained from publishing reports likely to exacerbate communal feelings.

While this is true of the general run of newspapers in Bombay, I regret very much to say that a part of the Press indulged in writings that deserve to be condemned in the strongest language. If the Government have hitherto shown tolerance and forbearance towards these erring newspapers it is solely because the large majority of the newspapers in Bombay have exercised commendable restraint in the presentation of news of the disturbances and in their editorial comments. We have now had to place restrictions on eight newspapers in the course of this week, as the tone of their writings undeniably tended to make the already difficult situation more difficult.

"Friends, I am fully aware that in the sad episode of the last three weeks, one unpleasant feature that stands out from the rest is the charge of partiality that has been levelled generally against the Police from various quarters. I am also aware that some are more vehement than others in making this charge, and hat they persist in repeating the charge more and more loudly, in spite of the most categorical refutation by the Premier and myself.

INQUIRY INTO CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

Let me assure you, and, through you, the general public, that I have carefully studied the measure adopted by the Police throughout the disturbances, and the manner in which the Police tried to give protection to the public. It may be that at times the forces at their disposal were found inadequate to cope with the overwhelming number of individual calls for protection; and I do not altogether rule out the possibility that there may have been a few isolated cases of laxity or partiality, conscious or otherwise.

I would assure the public through you that as soon as normal conditions are restored, complaints of this nature will be inquired into, and anyone found guilty will be awarded suitable punishment. But I must say once again, I am convinced that there is not the slightest foundation for the GENERAL charge that the Police acted deliberately in a partial manner. If I had any doubts in this matter, I would not be so emphatic and I repeat that the general accusation of partiality is totally unfounded.

LET'S RESTORE PEACE FIRST

"In any event, this is not the time for recriminations. All of us the Government, the public, and the Press—must concentrate our energies on bringing about the speediest restoration of normal conditions in this city, and on devising measures to avoid a repetition of the regrettable happenings of the last three weeks.

The Government is entrusting a Deputy Commissioner of Police with the task of drawing up a practical and effective scheme for the formation of Peace Guards for the City of Bombay; and it is my earnest hope that when the scheme is ready to be brought into operation, the public and the Press will come forward to cooperate with the Government, because on their wholehearted co-operation will depend the success of such a scheme.

"In conclusion, I would again appeal to you, the representatives of the Press of Bombay, to refrain from publishing any reports, pictures or comments that are likely to retard the improvement in the general situation that has been noticed in the last three days."

MORARJI DESAI TOURS AFFECTED AREAS AGAIN

BOMBAY, Sept. 21, (API): The Home Minister of the Government of Bombay. Mr Morarji Desai, had another busy day today acquainting himself personally with the general conditions prevailing in the city. Accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, this morning, he toured all the areas affected by the recent disturbances in the city. He noticed that in some areas people of different communities were mixing freely while they were rather hesitant in other localities.

Later in the day, he granted interviews to a large number of prominent citizens with whom he discussed the question of accelerating the return of normal conditions to the city.

COMPLETION OF ZONAL ORGANISATIONS URGED

"Until the Government promulgates its own scheme of Peace Guards, the citizens must continue their efforts, without a break, and complete the locality organisations which they have already set up," says Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., in a statement.

As regards official recognition of such locality organisations, Mr. Patil says: "The Congress has taken up the matter with the Home Minister and the Police Commissioner, and the citizens, if they behave as citizens and not as partisans, can confidently expect police co-operation for these very useful and constructive efforts. The Congress will try to co-ordinate these efforts and give guidance wherever possible."

Mr. Patil suggests that the locality organisations now formed should bear in mind certain essential instructions (mentioned by him).

RIOT CASES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several cases of riot came up before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Friday afternoon.

It was alleged by the Police that while returning after the celebration of the amicable settlment of the peace conference, the two persons Krishna Govind and Gopal Bhongale were waylaid by a mob including Ibrahim Bhajiwala. In the struggle that followed, the latter was stabbed and met with instantaneous death.

Both the persons were arrested and produced before the Magistrate who remanded them into police custody.

STABBED WHEN WALKING ON ROAD

On a charge of attempt at murder one Guchan Miya Motimiya was arrested and produced before the Magistrate at Mazagoan Court yesterday.

It was alleged that while a man and his wife were walking along a street, the accused suddenly rushed upon the man and stabbed him. The accused took shelter in the neighbourhood where he was traced and arrested, the injured person being removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The accused was ordered to be remanded into Police custody pending investigation.

Journalist Pleads Against C.P.M.'s Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An application for rescinding the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order under Section 144 directing the printer, publisher and editor of "Bharat Samachar" and "Matrubhumi", Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Shah, to abstain from publishing any news, photographs, articles or comments not previously approved by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with city riots, was filed this morning before Mr. Oscar Brown at the Esplanade Police Court.

It was contended by Mr. Shah that the order was unjustified as the articles, news or comments published in his journals were not even remotely likely to promote feelings of hatred and enmity between Hindus and Muslims. Mr. Shah further said that the Congress Government was elected by the people and as such the Home Minister was a public servant. What had happened in this case was that his papers had criticised the Home Minister off and on. But on no occasion had they done anything in the matter of riot coverage or comments that would merit the present order.

On a previous occasion, when a similar order was served on him by the Non-Congress Government, he had referred the matter to Gandhiji, who had specifically advised him not only to ignore such an order which suppressed the freedom of the Press, but to openly defy it, irrespective of the consequences. The Court adjourned the hearing of the matter to Sept. 24 at 3 p.m.

3 CASES OF STABBING AT DACCA

DACCA, Sept. 21 (API): Three persons including a girl aged eight, were stabbed to-day.

The total number of killed since the disturbances began is now 58. About 430 persons have been arrested so far.

Six cases of arson were reported to-day in the city.

The District Magistrate invited leading citizens of the town to a meeting at the District Board Hall to-day, when he requested them to maintain peace in their respective areas.

The District Magistrate has imposed 48 hours' curfew in two areas of the town beginning from 6 p.m. today.

6 STABBINGS ON SATURDAY

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21 (A.P.I.): Six persons were victims of stabbing attacks today, one of whom died in hospital. Total casualties since the beginning of the present disturbances are now 12 killed and 31 injured.

50 Arrested In Sylhet

SYLHET, Sept. 20 (A.P.I.): The new Governor of Assam, Sir Henry Knight, visited yesterday the affected areas in Sylhet town, where there had been disturbances on August 16 and 17, in connection with the observance of 'Direct Action Day' at Sylhet.

About 50 persons have been arrested so far in connection with the disturbances.

Demand For Recall Of Governor Mudie

ABDUL MAJID'S TEST FOR BRITISH SINCERTY

Sind Satrap's Partisan Attitude Destroys Any Hope Of Fair Elections

KARACHI, Sept 21 (A.P.I.): The new Ministers including Pir Illahi Baksh, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, Mir Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur and Pirzada Abdus Sattar were sworn in at Government House at 11 A.M. today.

RECALL GOVERNOR MUDIE

Commenting on the reappointment of the four Ministers, Sheikh Abdul Majid said:—

"It means that Sir Francis Mudie declares to the world that he has ceased to be a representative of the British Crown, that he has no regard for the nigh traditions of the British Crown or the British Constitution, and that he has now assumed the position of Sind's undisputed Monarch with the concurrence of men who would not even muster courage to face the Legislative Assembly. I shall only say this—that all Sind must now courageously raise its voice and demand the instant recall of Sir Francis Mudie.

It is futile to expect that there would be anything like fair elections in Sind under the aegis of a Governor who openly and without any hesitation identifies himself with party politics in a manner unknown to the spirit of the Constitution.

If the Viceroy and the British Cabinet do not immediately replace him by someone who would respect constitutional usage, good-bye to the British professions of good intentions in regard to this country."

HIDAYATULLAH'S ASSURANCE

The Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, in a statement issued after the appointment of four new Ministers today says:

"As we are a "Caretaker" Government now, we wish to make our position clear to the people of Sind. At the outset we give the public at large an assurance that we will not initiate any new policy. We will, however, proceed, with the construction of the Lower Sind Barrage as this scheme is of the most vital importance to the people concerned, and brooks no delay. We, therefore, feel compelled to undertake this work in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Assembly.

"We are determined to mainatin Law and Order throughout the province. As a Ministry, we appealed to the people of Sind to refrain from any disturbance of the peace, and we must thank our Muslim brethren in particular for their response to our appeal in spite of severe provocation from some quarters. We assure the people of Sind that nothing untoward will be allowed to occur; while, at the same time, we warn every one that any attempts to cause any disturbance of the peace will be sternly put down.

In connection with the forthcoming elections we have already issued instructions to our officers to abstain from all interference, and we feel sure that these instructions will be faithfully carried out by our officers. As regards the conduct of the people themselves during the elections, we earnestly trust that there will be no interference on the part of any one or any party with any one else or any other party, but that every one and every party will be allowed undisturbed exercise of their rights.

Honour And Liberty Of Individual Safe

Dinker Desai Refutes Allegations Against And Allays Fears Regarding Emergency Powers

Forced Marches Speed Up Progress Of Police Act In Bombay Assembly

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Sept. 21: By dint of forced marches and sitting for four and a half hours at a stretch, the Bombay Legislative Assembly concluded Clause by Clause consideration of the District Police Act Amendment Bill today. It was usual for the Assembly to sit only till 11 a.m. on Saturdays. When it resumed in the morning the Speaker put 16 amendments which had been debated but not voted upon the previous day, to vote. The League Party not challenging a division on any of them, all, but one, were negatived. The one which was just a verbal amendment moved by Mr. D. K. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, was accepted. The whole of Clause Four which introduces the new sections dealing with an emergency, expulsion of habitual offenders and enhanced penalties for breaches of prohibitory orders being open to debate, speeches on it continued almost upto noon.

The League Party asked not only for a division, but a regular division While granting it the Speaker calmly announced that he would carry on the sitting till the second reading of the Bill was finished. Congress Benches prepared to carry on by shifts; the attendance in the House dropped; at one stage there were only 38 members present. One of the divisions subsequently asked for gave a return of 17 and 46 making a total of 63 in a House of 175.

The Speaker's announcement of his determination to sit through however, had the desired effect and the rest of the Clauses went through in one hour.

Three speeches made during the day deserve mention. Mr. C. B. Cockaine, speaking on behalf of the Progress Party, said that the overriding principle of the Bill was that Law and Order must be upheld at all costs. If it was the duty of the Government to maintain Law and Order it was equally the duty of the House to give them the powers which they asked for the discharge of their duty. At the same time, he said, his faith was rather shaken by the acceptance by Government of an amendment which empowered the District Magistrate to deport a person with even single conviction for a violent offence. It gave room to the doubt if Government were not taking more powers than were strictly necessary to deal with the 'goonda'.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Leader of the Opposition, contributed a speech which may fairly be described as the first really intelligently analytical criticism of some of the provisions of the Bill. Prefacing his speech with the remark that the Treasury Benches were displaying for the Bill a zeal worthy of a better cause, he said that the full implications of some of the provisions had not been properly examined. He pointed out for instance that the provisions relating to the externment of gangs and other dangerous persons already existing were even more lenient than those now introduced relating to individual offenders. He also pointed out that persons dealt with after the declaration of an emergency would be less harsh in their operation as orders made would exhaust themselves as soon as the emergency was over. He compared the provisions to the Bengal Goonda Act of 1923 which had been cited as an analogy and showed that that Act contained many safeguards such as that the order of externment could only be passed by the Government and that even thereafter the whole case would be examined by two Sessions Judges.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Law Member heplying to the debate repeated the assurances in terms which by now have become well worn. Hard times required hard measures. It was with great reluctance that the Congress Government was seeking these powers . The provision would never be misused for the suppression of political activties. They had learnt very well that peaceful agitation thrives by suppression. They would never come in the way of peaceful activities of any kind. But when violence was resorted to it becomes the inevitable province of Government to take measures against them and not to do so would be to fail in their duty. As far as certain complaints made on the floor of the House, he assured them that if facts were brought to the notice of the Government due inquiries would be made without regard to the person, his position or his party affiliations.

Paying a compliment to his colleague, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Member, the Law Member said that he was not the man who would mince matters. The honour and liberty of any individual who lived in the province would be protected. Subject to this assurance, he also stated that all allegations made in the House were ex-parte and deserved no consideration and no argument could be built on them. Dealing with statements that the Opposition had no confidence in Government, he said that, while it was true they were not sharing in Government due to political policies, there was no reason for saying they had no confidence in the Government as far as preservation of peace was concerned. Even if they had none it did not follow that Government should abdicate its functions and allow riots to go on.

The House will consider the third reading of the Bill on Monday.

CHINESE "REDS" WITHDRAW

NANKING, Sept. 20 (Reuter): Communist forces which have been besieging Tatung, northern Shansi Province, for the past two months have begun withdrawing, the Ministry of National Defence announced on September 18.

The Ministry of National Defence reported street fighting in Hualyin, Communist base in northern Kiangsu Province, between Government troops and Communists.

HOME GUARDS FOR U.P.

Govt. Measures To Build Up Volunteer Force

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21: Government orders have been received imposing collective fines on the inhabitants of three localities in Allahabad on the basis stabbing case that occurred here last month. The total amount of fines to be realized from these three localities is Rs. 10,000. Collections are to be made by the end of this month as the D. I. R. under which the fines have been imposed will lapse after September 30.

Government is expediting the formation of Home Guards for the defence of the people in times of communal disturbances, in nine cities of Province. Recruitment will be on a voluntary besis. The strength of the Home Guards has been fixed. In Lucknow there will be 500; Cawnpore 800; and Allahabad 400. All ablebodied citizens between the ages 20 and 40 will be eligible for enrolment. Only good class citizens, preferably educated, will be enrolled. Selection will be made by a small committee with the Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister as Chairman. Training will be completed probably in six weeks.

China Will Never Submit To Foreign Oppression

NANKING, Sept. 20 (Reuter): The liberation of the north-eastern provinces after more than eight years of war shows that the Chinese people will never submit to foreign oppression and no part of Chinese territory could be occupied with impunity by aggressors, Mr. Tseng Chi, leader of the Young China Palty, said on September 18, the 15th anniversary of the Mukden incident

To prevent the recurrence of foreign aggression the Chinese people should be on the alert, he said. They should be awaken to a sense of unity. When the constiution based on the decisions of the Political Consultative Council is adopted by the National Assembly, a peaceful, strong and democratic China will be established, Mr. Tseng concluded.

Status Of Java And Sumatra

'De Facto' Authority Of Shahriar Govt. Recognised by Dutch?

BATAVIA, Sept. 21. (A.P.A.): The Dutch Commission General has informally informed the Indonesian Republican authorities that it is willing to recognise the 'de facto' authority of the Shahriar Government over both Java and Sumatra. News of this decision was given to the Associated Press of America today by a highly authoritative source, who requested that his identity be withheld.

DEMAND TO RESTORE HONGKONG TO CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 21, (Reuter): The official Soviet news agency Tass gives prominence, today, over the Moscow radio to "reports from the Shanghai press, demanding restoration of Hong Kong to China."

The reports include a "unanimous resolution" by the Shanghai City Council demanding that the Chinese Government take the necessary measures to obtain the return of Hongkong.

Exploring Part Of Unmapped Himalayas

LONDON, Sept. 21, (Reuter): Two London ex-officers, Frank Menendez and Anthony Tate, both of whom have mountaineering experience, propose to survey and explore a part of the unmapped Himalayas

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Wallace Warns Against Losing Peace

"U. S. FOREIGN POLICY THREATENING ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION"

WASHINGTON, Sept 21 (U.P.A.): Henry Wallace, who resigned by request from President Truman's cabinet earlier today, in a nation-wide radio speech tonight, said that the foreign policy of the Truman administration failed to recognise that the "basic realities leading to two world wars is now threatening another an atom war."

Mr Wallace said that his departure from the cabinet released him from his pledges not to talk on foreign policy but he would refrain from jeopardising the success at Paris.

He said that winning the peace was more important than high public office and that the success or failure of United States foreign policy might mean the difference between life and death for today's children and tomorrow's grandchildren even the life and death of civilization

He called attention to his fight "for one world" for fifteen years. "We cannot have peace except in one world", he said.

Wallace said that he wanted to make it clear that he is against all types of imperialism and aggression, whether Russian, British or American.

He said that the rights of small nations must be taken into account as was done under the late President Roosevelt's "good neighbour" policy.

The people must be given the facts and seize the opportunity to participate in framing the foreign policy through full and open debate. Mr. Wallace said.

He added that he intended to carry on the fight for peace.

How Wallace Got The News Of Request For His Resignation

Mr. Henry Wallace got the bad news from President Truman about 10 o'clock in the morning when he was in his office talking to Harold Young, a Department of Commerce solicitor, cables Sandor Klein, United Press of America correspondent.

President Truman telephoned to Wallace and said, in effect, "Henry, I'm asking for your resignation."

Wallace appeared caught by surprise for a moment, and then replied, "If that's your decision, Mr. President, I'll be very happy to comply."

There was no argument.

Wallace appeared perfectly at ease after the resignation announcement and readily agreed to pose for newsreel cameramen seated behind his desk.

On the desk as the newsreelmen ground away was a wooden mail receptacle bearing the label, "Outgoing."

Wallace May Become Third Party Nominee For President

Best informed sources are inclined to disbelieve reports that Wallace might form a third political party, pointing out that such would virtually assure a Republican victory in the next elections by splitting the Democratic ranks, cables Harry Frantz, United Press of America staff correspondent.

However, it is generally assumed that he will lead the left-wing faction of the Democratic Party.

Wallace is the only person seriously speculated as a third party nominee due to his powerful organized labour following. However, Wallace has repeatedly asserted his party regularity and his willingness to be 'gagged" during the Paris Conference indicated his intention to work out his personal destiny within the Democratic ranks

There appeared every likelihood that Wallace will embark on a campaign of writing and speeches aiming to obtain the Democratic presidential nomination for 1948.

Wallace Cantroversy

(By EDDY GILMORE, A.P.A., Staff Correspondent)

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20 (A.P.A.): Mr. Henry Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, who on August 15 allowed me to read the letter he wrote to President Truman on Russia said at that time that there were people in Washington who believed war was inevitable and that the United States should attack now.

Deeply perturbed over the state of Russian-American relations, Wallace asked me if after five years in the U.S.S.R. I believed that Russia wanted war.

RUSSIA DOES NOT WANT IT

"No," I told him, "I am sure that neither Russia's leaders nor its people want or are prepared for war now."

Talking to Mr. Wallace in his office for over an hour, I heard him frequently express the conviction that Russia and the United States simply must get along together—that good relations between them was the biggest factor in world peace.

He said that while he, too, was convinced that the Soviet Union does not want war, he was not convinced that some Americans in high places shared this view. There were people in Washington, he said, "who believed that war between Russia and the United States had to be, and for this reason we might as well get it over now, especially as we had the atomic bomb."

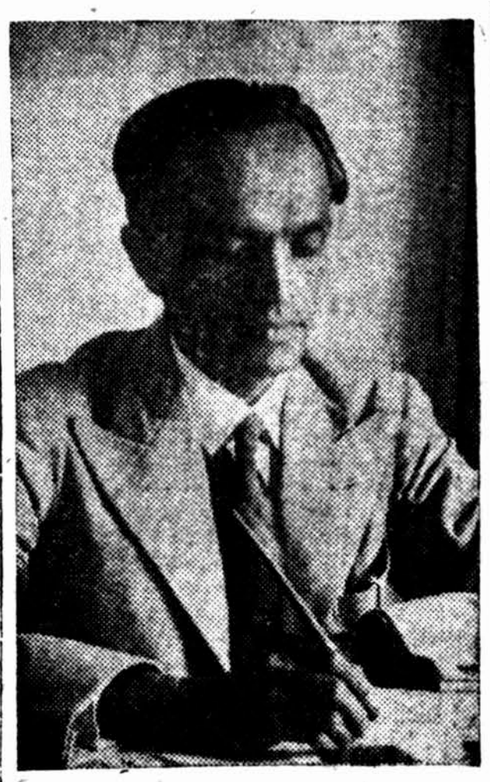
DID TRUMAN AGREE?

Wallace's letter to the President was mentioned casually, but as I recall it, he said that Mr. Truman had asked him to write setting out his views after a conversation in which he (Wallace) had expressed some apprehension following a Cabinet meeting. He gave no indication of whether Truman agreed with what he had written.

Wallace emphasized that he intended to do everything possible towards a better understanding between Russia and the United States and their peoples.

I suggested that in the interests of this, it might be well for him to make another trip to Russia. He said he did not know if this was a good time, but appeared interested in the idea.

During my three months' stay in the United States, I talked to many people about Russia—some of them in the Government. But I do not think I met anyone who was more deeply concerned over Soviet-American relaions and what to do about them.



Mr. S. G. Amin who presided at 18th session of the E. African Indian National Congress held at Mombasa on the 6th September.

New York Communists Call For Ousting Of Byrnes

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, (UPA). The Communists Party today opened its 1946 election campaign with a platform calling for the ousting of Secretary of State James Byrnes and the reshaping of America's foreign policy for closer co-operation with Soviet Russia.

The Party also demanded the political death of New York Governor Thomas E. Deway and better housing for veterans, hinting at a "squatters' movement" similar to that which swept London last week.

Return Of Japanese From S. E. Asia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (A.P.A.): An Anglo-American decision to speed the return from South-East Asia of more than 100,000 Japanese was reported in Washington, to-day, to be imminent.

Officials familiar with the discussions which are now going on, told the Associated Press of America, that an announcement probably would be issued soon, depending on the shipping situation.

These officials said that it was the shipping situation—now improving—plus the task of rounding up scattered Japanese which had been responsible for delaying their repatriation.

The task should be completed by the end of the year, the officials added.

11 INJURED IN BURMA MAIL ACCIDENT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (A.P.I.): The second accident within twelve days to the down Burma Mail occurred early this morning, again near Brahmanbaria, on the Bengal Assam Railway. Eleven persons including the driver and second fireman of the train were injured. No loss of life has been reported yet.

The accident occurred near Ashuganj at 1-42 a. m. this morning. The earlier accident was on Sept. 9 between Talehahar and Brahmanbaria. Eight persons were killed and 32 were injured in that accident.

A press note issued by the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways on the accident says that a relief train with medical equipment has been rushed to the spot. The cause of the accident is under investigation.

FRENCH FOURTH REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION

PARIS, Sept. 20 (A.P.A.): A tug of war between President Georges Bidault and General De Gaulle appeared to be in the making to-day, with France's Constituent Assembly in the position of arbiter.

At stake was the fate of the constitution which the Assembly has been writing for the Fourth Republic.

De Gaulle, yesterday, bluntly condemned the Charter and Bidault, De Gaulle's one-time Foreign Minister, immediately accepted this condemnation as a challenge.

Bidault, leader of France's largest political party—the M.R.P.—presented the Assembly with a substitute proposal for the setting up of a federal union for France's colonies He said the Assembly's rejection of those proposals would constitute a vote of no-confidence in his Government. The implication was that his Cabinet would resign in that case.

U. S. Asks Balkans Border Inquiry

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 20, (UPA). The United States formally placed its proposal for a Balkans border inquiry before the United Nations Security Council.

It was the fourth American proposal for settling the argument over Greek and British policy in the Balkans.

1,000,000 German Refugees Seek Resettlement

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (Reuter): A high military Government official said today that applications had been received from places as far away as India, Siam & Australia for 1,000,000 homeless Germans to be returned to Germany.

Britain, the official said, proposed to defer resettlement of 166,000 German refugees in Denmark who originated from regions now in Polish hands until the entire resettlement problem of 1,000 000 Germans abroad had been solved.

Negotiations are proceeding in the Allied Control Council on the future of all homeless Germans, including prisoners of war.

Reveal Slave Traffic In Chinese Women

CANTON, China, Sept. 20, (UPA). The Bangkok branch of the Kuomintang today notified the Chinese Government's Overseas Affairs Bureau that "a flourishing slave-traffic in Chinese women and girls now exists between Kwantung, China, and Siam."

The report said many young women were being sold as slaves or prostitutes when they arrived in Siam

More Cars For India

LONDON: An increase in exports of motor cars to India from Liverpool is reported in the Lloyd's List this week.

One shipping line announces that it is now carrying an average of 150 eight to twelve h. p. motor cars per vessel once a week. The next ship to leave will take 157 cars and spares to Madras and Calcutta

Heavy Rains Delay Trains To Howrah

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (API): Owing to breaches caused by heavy rain, on the Grand Chord line of the East Indian Railway, below and above Gaya, certain important trains due to arrive at Howrah today could not reach Howrah in time.

The down Bombay Mail due to arrive at 1-45 p.m. arrived 3 hours and 45 minutes late. The 6 down Punjab Mail arrived one hour and 45 minutes late. The Delhi Mail arrived 2 hours and 55 minutes late. The 10 down Express reached Howrah 4 hours and 35 minutes late

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U. S. Maritime Strike Settled

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (Reuter): The United States Maritime Strike has been settled. Congress of Industrial Organisation men are to get parity in wage increases with those secured by American Federation of Labour seamen.

Seamen belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organisations are to receive the same wage increases as those secured by American Federation of Labour Unions—approximately ten dollars monthly.

A start will now be made to shift the vast stocks which have been piling up along America's waterfront including vital supplies of grain.

Gale Sweeps Over England

Wind Reaches Force Of 100 Miles An Hour In South East Coast

LONDON, Sept. 21. (Reuter): The worst September gale for 37 years coupled with torrential rain swept over England and Wales yesterday leaving a trail of wreckage and death and was still raging over the English Channel after midnight.

The wind at times reached a force of 100 miles an hour in the south-east coast area.

Three passengers were washed overboard and lost, and 36 injured when the steamer 'Isle of Jersey' (2,000 tons) bound for Southampton from Channel Islands today with 623 passengers was struck by a huge wave shortly after she had passed Casquets, 20 miles from Guernsey.

One passenger estimated the height of the wave at 60 feet.

The Air Ministry stated tonight that the south-west coast of Britain is being battered by a gale reaching a force of 100 miles an hour.

Britain has not had a gale of this fury in September since 1909.

A tug foundered tonight in the Channel and the crew were thrown into water. A destroyer took the survivors to Portland. The cross-Channel steamer from Calais was an hour late tonight after the roughest crossing the Captain has experienced.

Begum Abdullah's Letter To Kashmir Premier

(From Our Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, Sept. 19.

Begum Sheikh Abdullah sent a letter to the Prime Minister saying: I have learnt fro mlocal paper that my husband has been on hunger strike for several days. Decency and humanity demanded issuing a press note to allay feelings of anxiety created in the minds of millions of his followers. It hear from press report that shabby treatment is being meted out to Sheikh Abdullah.

Sheikh Abdullah is reported to be on hunger strike since Sept. 12 to protest against insufficiency of rations. Now he has been brought to R'asi Jail a cooler place.

KASHMIR GOVT. DENIAL

Sheikh Abdullah Not Roughly Handled

SRINAGAR, Sept. 20. (A.P.I.): A Press Note issued by the Kashmir Government today denies the report that Sheikh Mohd. Abdulla was roughly handled at the place of his detention and adds that he is in good health and is now having regular meals.

Case Against Kachroo Withdrawn

SRINAGAR, Sept. 20. (A.P.I.): The Kashmir Government have withdrawn the case under the Defence of India Rules pending against Mr. Dwarka Nath Kachroo. Orders have been passed for his release and immediate externment from Kashmir State territory.

Kachru Decides To Defy Ban

LAHORE, Sept. 20 (A.P.I.): Mr. Dwarkanath Kachru, General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference who was arrested in Kashmir at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to the State in July, wires as follows from Kohala today, September 20:

"I was detained for three months in connection with Pandit Nehru's visit to Kashmir. This afternoon I was taken under police custody to Kohala. Served with externment order to leave the State within 24 hours. I am defying this order as it amounts to exile from my home. I have informed Pandit Nehru also."

COMPLAINT AGAINST GREECE DISMISSED

Security Council Decide Against Poland And Soviet Union's Wish

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Reuter): The last act in the Greek drama before the Security Council was played out in crowded chamber last night when the Council decided against the wish of Poland and the Soviet Union to dismiss the Ukrainian complaint against Greece, charging her with being an "aggressor" and a danger to international security.

After 12 meetings—totalling about 60 hours of wearying debate, the 11 Security Council members brought to an end the three-week session on the Greek issue.

Last minute attempts by Poland's delegate Dr. Oscar Lange, to keep the matter on the agenda "for observation" as in the case of the Spanish question was also lost.

The Council adjourned to consider at its next meeting the Soviet proposal to investigate the number of foreign troops in various countries.

RUSSIA INVOKES VETO

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (A.P.A.): Russia vetoed a United States resolution in the United Nations Security Council last night, calling for "an on-the-spot investigation" of incidents on Greece's northern frontier.

The resolution received eight votes, but was rejected when Russia invoked the veto. Poland voted against the proposal and Austria abstained.

Secretary General Trygve Lie threatened to make an independent investigation if the United Nations Security Council refused to approve the United States proposal.

In an unprecedented move, Lie said that he reserved the right to make any investigation he deemed necessary to determine the facts in connection with Ukraine's charges that Greece threatened the Balkan countries.

The Secretary General intervened after Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko vigorously opposed a proposal by U. S. Delegate Herschel Johnson that a Three-Man Commission should investigate reported incidents on the Greek frontier adjoining Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

This indicated a possible Soviet veto of the United States proposal since Johnson apparently was determined to press for a vote.

TATAS' WORKERS TO BENEFIT

New Agreement Awards All Round Increase

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

A settlement has been arrived at after long-drawn negotiations between Professor Abdul Bari, representative of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Labour Union and Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Company.

All the major demands of the workers have been met, it is learnt, and as a result of which they will be entitled to have the following benefits:—

A profit-sharing bonus at the rate of their basic pay for four months, conveyance arrangements for workers who live at distant places, increased medical facilities, substantial increase in their grade pay; production department employees to get performance bonus at the rate of fifty per cent of their basic pay, and maintenance department employees at the rate of forty per cent, and all workers irrespective of the departments in which they are employed to get attendance bonus at the rate of ten per cent of their basic pay.

These increased facilities to the workers would entail an estimated expenditure of two crores of rupees on the part of the management.

Appointment Of Election Tribunal Held Valid

The Election Tribunal composed of Sir Harshidbhai Divatia (President, Industrial Court), Mr. D. V. Vyas, (Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad), and Mr. M. S. Noronha, (Chief Judge Small Causes Court, Bombay) have delivered judgment on the preliminary points raised on behalf of Mr. S. A. Dange in the election petition field by Mr. M. Y. Nurie, seeking to set aside Mr. Dange's election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions' Constituency.

It was urged on behalf of Mr. Dange that the Tribunal was not properly constituted in that the notification appointing the Tribunal was issued by the Government of Bombay and not by the Governor in his individual judgment. The Tribunal held that in view of the definition of "Province" in the General Clauses Act, the appointment of the Tribunal was valid.

The other objection was that three candidates, who had been nominated for the election but had withdrawn their candidature, ought to have been made parties to the petition. The Tribunal has held that they were not necessary parties.

The third objection was that the petition did not give particulars of the alleged corrupt practices and, therefore, should be dismissed.

The Tribunal cited Sections 110-114 of the Election Rules, and held that if the Governor did not dismiss the petition on this ground, they had no power to go behind the non-dismissal of the petition by the Governor. The Tribunal therefore held that they had jurisdiction to hear the petition.

Further hearing of the petition is fixed for October 3, when Mr. Nurie's application for inspection of certain papers in connection with the election will be heard by the Tribunal.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS SURVIVE AIRLINER CRASH

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, (UPA.) The U. S. Coast Guard said today that eigtheen persons survived the crash of the Belgian trans-Atlantic airliner near Gander, Newfoundland, on Wednesday, but the remaining 27 aboard the plane are dead.

The Coast Guard said that ten to 12 of the survivors are so seriously injured that they cannot be moved and the Coast Guard has asked that a Helicopter be sent from the United States to rescue them.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20, (Reuter): The first pilgrim ship for six years carrying over 100 devout Muslims from Malaya to the Arabian Holy city of Mecca, left Singapore today for the Red Sea Port of Jeddah.

Britain Equipping Syrian Army

LONDON, Sept. 21. (U.P.I.): That Britain is equipping and training the Syrian army has been admitted by the Prime Minister of Syria, Saad Allah el Jabri in his interview with the newspaper "Al Nasr," in which he confirms that his Government has concluded an agreement with Britain, inviting Gen. Fox of the British Army to train the Syrian army in the use of modern arms. The paper suggests that this invitation is due to the fact that Syrian armaments are now coming from British and American plants.

According to another newspaper "Al Ayam" the Syrian Ministry of public works is employing a large number of British experts for investigating into possibilities of Syrian industrial and agricultural development and these experts have made a detailed study of the state of the industries, roads, telephone network and drinking water sources of Syria.

"We have fallen from the frying pan into fire. We have got rid of French mandatory advisers and fallen into the hands of British experts."—This is the considered opinion of the Beirut newspaper "Al Dunia" on British penetration in the Levant.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight You'll See PROOF that I can make You a New Man!"

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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

WITH THE CALL TO ARMS, off went the Flit soldier to defend the Armed Forces against the disease caused by flies, mosquitoes, lice and other vile insects.

Acclaimed by fighting men for his powerful protection against all insect pests, the Flit soldier is back among us to defend you and your family against the disease and torture of flies that carry typhoid and dysentery; mosquitoes that propagate yellow fever and malaria; moths that destroy your clothing.

This means that Flit—with the familiar figure of the Flit soldier on the yellow and black tin—will be available when and where you want it.

Ask for—and be sure you get FLIT. Do not accept any substitutes for FLIT. Remember, if the soldier is not on the container, it is not FLIT.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 12, 2002.
Muslim: Safar 25 1365.
Parsi: Fervardin 19, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-28 a.m. Sunset: 6-36 p.m.
Hightide: 10-09 22-13.
Lowtide 03-25, 16-30.

Today's Engagements

PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES: The special general meeting of Pathare Prabhu Charities arranged for Sunday, is postponed sine die.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION: The second quarterly meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization will be held at 10-30 a.m., today, at the Office of the Organization.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, lecture on "Religion—False and True" at 5 p.m., today.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 9 a.m., today. He will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the same place at 5-30 p.m. today.

KARNATAK CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.: The first annual general meeting of the Karnatak Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd. will be held at 9-30 a.m. today at the People's Jinnah Hall.

STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO. EMPLOYEES' UNION: The second general body meeting of the Union will be held at Esplanade High School at 9-00 a.m., today

TEACHERS ON STRIKE.

POONA Sept. 21, (U. P. I.): About 150 teachers in a local Educational institute resorted to a "stay-in-strike" this morning in order to secure their economic demands, thus making 400 students "idle."

YUNUS-DESAI TALKS ON FRONTIER PATHANS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21, (A. P. I.): Mr. Mahomed Yunus, Secretary to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Frontier Congress leader, who arrived in the city two days ago, to study the conditions of Pathans particularly with regard to the disturbances met the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Police Commissioner and Mr. S. K. Patil and discussed with them the position of Pathans.

He also met Pathans individually and collectively and visited the Pathan victims in hospitals and those detained in the local jails.

Mr. Yunus will submit a report of his visit to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Before leaving Bombay tomorrow for Delhi, Mr. Yunus proposes to meet Mr. B. G. Kher and also Mr. Morarji Desai again.

GHATKOPAR BALKAR - JI - BARI: Children will celebrate Gandhi Jayanti at 9 a.m. today in Pandit Shri Ratnachandraji Jain Kanyashala. Sjt Babubhai Vaidya will speak on Gandhiji. There will be a mass spinning by children.

A.I.S.A. KHADI BHANDAR: Gandhi Jayanti (according to the Hindu Calendar) falls today (Sunday). The A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar will remain open for the whole day that day. It will remain entirely closed on Tuesday the (24th).

JOINT P.R.O of BB & CI. AND GIP RYS.: A joint Publicity Organisation for the G.I.P. and BB & CI and Railways will function shortly with Bombay as its headquarters. Mr. G. De P. Leeper Publicity Officer of the B.B. and C.I. Railway it is understood has been appointed the first Public Relations Officer for the new publicity machinery. It is also proposed to establish a permanent railway exhibition in Bombay on a small scale for the benefit of the travelling public.

PERCENTAGE OF RATIONED CLOTH

There is some misunderstanding regarding the percentage of rationed cloth other than finer varieties obtainable on cloth registration sheets. Though finer varieties can be purchased up to 50 percent of the total available quota, cardholders have option to purchase their entire quota of rationed cloth in coarse variety, if they choose to do so, except in coating which cannot exceed two-thirds of the quota.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 22.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Tabala Tarang 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajananrao Joshi (Violin) 9-0 Garbo Nandad 9-15 Anusuya Chowdhary 9-30 Habib Khan (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Khayal Apna Apna 11-45 Thumri, Ani Marathi Pad by M. S. Kanetkar.

12-15 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Jamilabai (Lucknow) (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Panditrao Nagarkar 4-50 Gajananrao Joshi (Violin) 5-15 Gamat Jammat (M) 5-45 Clarionet By L. K. Kunte 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ghazalen 6-30 Jamilabai (Vocal) 7-15 Anusuya Chaudhari 7-30 Moghubai Kurdikar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Scenes from Taming of Shrew by Hima Kesarcodi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Panditrao Nagarkar 10-0 Symphonic Hour

AMONG THE CANNIBALS: Mary Kingsley, at the age of 31, abandoned the luxurious London life to go and live among the African cannibals. AIR Bombay will broadcast a B.B.C. recording of a play entitled 'Victorian Traveller', based on this story, today (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m.

U. K. High Commissioner For India

MR. T. A. SHONE, C. M. G.

Mr. T. A. Shone, C.M.G., at present H.M.'s Minister in Beirut, has been appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India and is to take up his appointment early in November.

The decision to appoint a High Commissioner to represent United Kingdom interests in India was announced by H.M.G in Parliament on June 14th, 1945.

The functions of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India will be analogous to those of the United Kingdom High Commissioners in the Dominions but the duties of the post will be adjusted in the light of experience the High Commissioner will gain and in harmony with constitutional development in India.

Mr. Terence Shone will represent H.M.G. in India in all matters except those in which H.M.G. continue to act through the Governor-General. His primary functions, however, will be representation in India of the United Kingdom and maintenance of economic and financial relations between the United Kingdom and India.

Born In India

Mr. Terence Shone was born in Simla, in 1894, and is a son of the late Lt.-Genl. Sir William Shone, K.C.B., D.S.O. and Janet, daughter of the late Right Hon'ble Gerald Fitzgibbon, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

His father was in the Royal Engineers and served for a great part of his life in India, China, etc. He was Director-General, Military Works in India, and later the last Inspector-General of Fortifications at the War Office, and a member of the Army Council of the time. He retired in 1905 and died in 1938. Mr. Shone's mother is still living.

Mr. Shone left India when he was just over a year old and although always anxious to revisit the country of his birth he has never had the opportunity until now.

The new High Commissioner was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford. He had been only a year at Oxford when the 1914-18 war broke out. Joining the Hampshire Regiment in August, 1914, he served as a Captain with the 10th Battalion in Gallipoli, was wounded there in August 1915. His subsequent war service was in the Intelligence Corps in Belgium, Italy and France.

Diplomatic Debut

He entered the Foreign Service in 1919 and served successively at Lisbon (two years); the Foreign Office (six years); Oslo (six months); and in Washington (five years) as First Secretary and Head Chancery under Sir Esme (later Lord) Howard and Sir Ronald Lindsay. He succeeded Sir Ronald Ian Campbell (now Ambassador in Cairo) as Head Chancery in Washington. From there Mr. Shone returned to the Foreign Office.

His next post abroad was Berne (two years) and then Belgrade from 1936 to March 1940, when he was

T.A. Shone C.M.G.

appointed Minister-Counsellor at Cairo under Sir Miles Lampson (now Lord Killearn). He served at Cairo from March 1940 until his appointment in December 1944 as H.M.'s Minister in Syria and the Lebanon in succession to Major-General Sir Edward Spears. Mr. Shone was serving as Minister in Cairo when Lord Wavell was Commander-in-Chief, the Middle East.

Mr. Shone married in 1927 Sophie, second daughter of Herman Andreae of Klienwort Sons & Co., London. They have a son, also educated at Winchester, where he gained this year's senior Science prize and a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, to which he will be going in October.

Mrs. Shone is a sister of Lady Mallet, wife of Sir Victor Mallet, H.M.'s Ambassador in Madrid.

Import Of Cattle Food

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Cattle food Suppliers' Association writes:—

It has been gathered from the daily issue dated 18th September, 1946 of the "Bombay Chronicle" that during the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly at Poona on the question of import and distribution of "Chuni" "Chhala" etc. (cattle feeds) into Bombay being carried on by the Government of Bombay through the Bombay Humanitarian League Bombay, the Minister has said to the effect that the Bombay Humanitarian League has no trade interest and works on a margin just to meet the incidental expenditure. This has greatly surprised the genuine traders of cattlefeeds in Bombay. The Bombay Cattle Food Suppliers' Association upto the 15th August, 1946, worked as Bombay Government's agents like the Bombay Humanitarian League and that also under the same margin hitherto allowed to the Bombay Humanitarian League. The League carries on its work in the teeth of the opposition from the cattleowners while the Bombay Cattle Food Suppliers' Association has been forced to relinquish similar work. As for margin allowed to the League, it cannot be gainsaid that the said margin includes profit also. Secondly if, we, the traders of the line from years, are ready and willing to take up the work of importing and distributing cattlefeeds into Bombay on behalf of the Government and that also under the same margin as hitherto allowed to the League, it is difficult to understand why the League should continue to enjoy Government's favour.

Soviet Journalists' Charge Against British

BERLIN, Sept. 21. (Reuter). Soviet military authorities alleging that eight of their leading newspaper correspondents have been treated "with discourtesy" in the British zone of Germany, have ordered them to return to Berlin, it is learned here.

British authorities have called in the conducting officer who handled the Russian journalists trip through the British zone, and a full investigation of the incident is under way.

Baseless Insinuation

(From A Correspondent)

The Director of Publicity in a statement to the Press says:—

"A report has appeared in certain papers that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor has idpressed on the Committee of Action the student's keenness to participate in Direct Action. The insinuation is entirely baseless and misleading. He has always been of opinion that student's should not take part in active politics and still holds the same views".

Revised Timings For Haj Pilgrim Ships

BOMBAY, Sept. 21. (A.P.I.): The original sailing programme of Haj pilgrim ships from Bombay has been revised by the Govt. of India. Accordingly, S. S. "Alavi" will sail on Oct. 7 and S. S. "Khosrou" on Oct. 19.

Pilgrims who have been allotted reservation cards to sail from Bombay Port should reach the Port early in time by due dates given by the Haj booking office.

The pilgrim ship S. S. "Akbar" sailed on Sept. 20 with 1,372 pilgrims on board.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

B. P. C. C. Programme

(Issued from the Congress House.)

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in a press statement states that Gandhi Jayanti this year has got a unique significance in that for, the first time after our loss of freedom, power has gone to the sons of the soil. This is the greatest event of our national history and the credit for it must indisputably go to Mahatma Gandhi, the main architect of the nation's destiny.

According to the plans which the B. P. C. C. had in mind, the City of Bombay was to have a very busy and intensive programme of Gandhi Jayanti from 22nd of this month to Oct. 2. Our Khadi and Gramodyoga Committee had planned an instructive exhibition demonstrating the importance and progress of the constructive programme. All this big programme, however, had to be suspended due to disturbances in the city. Should, however, the city return to normal and the restrictions be removed, the B. P. C. C. will announce a fresh programme. In the meanwhile citizens and particularly Congressmen are requested to carry out the following skeleton programme:—

(1) Flag salutation in private places today (Sunday) and on Oct. 2; (2) Sacrificial spinning; (3) Meetings in private places at which constructive activities should be explained; (4) Special efforts to serve Harijans and remove their grievances; and (5) Propaganda for communal unity.

GANDHI WEEK IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 19, (Reuter): The Swaraj House of London is celebrating a "Gandhi Jayanti" week, from September 26 to October 2, on the eve of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. The week will open with a conference of primary members of the Congress in Britain.

On October 2 (Mahatma's birthday), a public meeting at the Swaraj House will be addressed by Mr. W. G. Cove, Member of Parliament, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Chowdry Akbar Khan, Swami Avyakananda and others.

The first issue of the journal 'India' the organ of the Swaraj House, Federation of Indian Associations in Britain and other Indian organisations, edited by Dr. N. Ganguli, Indian author and economistt, will also appear on Oct. 2.

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KANGAROO SHOOTS MAN

DARWIN, Northern Australia, Sept. 21. (Reuter): A kangaroo has shot a man at Tipperary station near Adelaide River, Northern Australia.

The man, Arthur Crosbie, head stockman at the station, had shot the kangaroo through the hind legs with a service rifle.

As the animal lay on its back, unable to move, he reloaded his rifle to shoot it through the head, but decided that it was waste of the bullet.

He had put the butt of the rifle on the kangaroo's neck to pin it to the ground, while he leant for a stick when the kangaroo reached up and, twining the fore-paw round the trigger, shot him through the right upper arm.

Crosbie who is now in a hospital here, said "I have shot hundreds of kangaroo's in my time, it's the first time I ever had one shoot me".

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KASTURBA TRUST TEACHERS' TRAINING CENTRE

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, organizing Secretary, K.G.N.M. Trust has issued the following:

"Under the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Grama Sevika Training Centres are being conducted in every province of India. With a view to train teachers for these Grama Sevika Centres an All-India Teachers' Training Centre is going to be started at Renewa, P. O. Goshaigunj (Dt. Faizabad), U.P., under the supervision of Shri Dhirendra Mozumdar with Sjt. Harihar Prasad Gupta, M.A., L.T., (basic) as the head of the institution from 1st December, 1946. The period of training is ten months. Candidates will be selected from every province. The total number of candidates to be selected is 25

SCHOLARSHIP TO TRAINEES

The Trust wants graduate ladies for the teachers' training course but Intermediate and High School passed ladies may also apply. The trainees will be given a scholarship of Rs. 30/- per month. Private candidates who wish to study at their own cost may also apply. Candidates receiving scholarships shall have to work under K.G.N.M Trust for at least three years. The application forms may be had from the provincial agent of K.G.N.M. Trust. The applications must reach the Organising Secretary, to the following address through the Provincial Agent by 1st Nov. 1946. The Organising Secretary's address: Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad."

JAI PRAKASH AND C.S.P.

Patwarddhan Explains Why General Secretary Resigned

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist Leader, who has accepted membership in the Congress Working Committee, has resigned his General Secretaryship of the Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan has taken up the General Secretaryship of the Socialist Party. Mr. Patwardhan in a statement today said that Mr. Jai Prakash Narain's resignation was necessary "to keep up the independence of Party organisation. It is thus of a routine character."

Mr. Patwardhan says: "Since its inception the Congress Socialist Party has had a Rule that its General Secretary cannot serve on any other Executive Committee, for that would restrict his freedom to express the Party's point of view on all questions. When Shri Jayaprakash Narayan joined Pandit Jawaharlal's Working Committee along with Acharya Narendra Dev and myself, in 1936, he resigned from the General Secretaryship and Sri M R. Masani was elected in his place. After his resignation from the Congress Working Committee a few months later he again resumed his position as General Secretary. His present resignation is necessary to keep up the independence of Party organisation. It is thus of a routine character.

On the wider question of membership of the Congress Working Committee, the Party has never stood for isolating itself from the main stream of Congress politics. There has never been any ban on such membership and only a few weeks go the Party allowed Shrimati Kamaladevi to joint Pandit Jawaharlal's Working Committee.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has agreed to work on the Congress Working Committee because the Congress Socialist Party has always aimed to influence Congress policies and to keep them anchored to our wider conceptions of independence conceived in terms of economic and social freedom. Jayaprakash Narayan's views are well known and it should be easy to understand the direction along which he would seek to shape Congress policies.

He has served the Congress Socialist Party as its guide and spokesman ever since its inception. He will continue to shape and direct the Socialist movement in India, perhaps with a clearer understanding on the relationship between the State and Big Business, as a result of his membership of the Congress Working Committee. Though he has resigned from his position as Genera Secretary for the time being, his keen understanding and balanced judgment are available to us as always.

If the situation demands it, he will resume his position in the Socialist organisation.

It is needless to add that while I work in his place I shall continue the policy of the Party that has found direction through Shri Jayaprakash Narayan."

Assam Assembly Grants Cabinet Demands

SHILLONG, Sept. 20. (A.P.I.): The Assam Assembly today accepted the new schemes presented by the Congress Cabinet when it passed all the supplementary demands for grants for 1946-1947 totalling Rs. 21.32 339.

CEYLON'S INVITATION TO INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

COLOMBO, Sept. 21. (A. P. I.): In view of the cancellation of the West Indies cricket tour of India, the Ceylon Cricket Association has extended an invitation to the Indian Cricket Team that refently toured England to pay to a two-week visit to the island soon after their arrival in India.

13th Successive Win By 'Wonder Horse'

SYDNEY, Sept, 21. (Reuter): Australia's wonder horse, aged Bernborough, by Emporough out of Bern maid, won his 13th successive race when he captured the weight-forage event at Rosehill race course today. He beat Flight by one and a half lengths over a mile and a furlong.

Bernborough's owner, A. O. Romano is hoping that the famous bay will establish a record sequence of 20 wins.

Favourites Down Like Nine Pins

Evans Steers Another Treble

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 21

In fairly warm weather the postponed day of the Fourth Big Meeting was decided amidst a moderate gathering. Favourites went down like nine pins, and thus the bookmakers were afforded another rich harvest. The crack lightweight Evans, who is in great form, scored another grand treble, and he has now a good lead in the season's Championship.

The unluckiest but the day's impressive performer was Prince Saleem in the Galway Plate. He made a very slow beginning, but I noticed him travelling fastest when occupying the fourth berth. A frivolous objection by the rider of Seventh Wonder, the fourth horse, against Jutland who placed third, was quickly overruled.

Treble tote returned Rs. 2,185/8. Seventeen tickets were cashed.

THE AUNDH PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—6 furs.

Mrs. S. Kishanchand's TA'AN WALID 7-12, Kasbekar 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's TWO-TWO-TYE 8-4, Chavan 2
Mr. Karamchand Narandas Multani's MARS 8-1, Sumersingh .. 3
Mr. Agab Abdulla's ZAKI PASHA 8-12, Kheemsingh 4

Not Run: Rin-Tin-Tin, Mosaki Pasha, Dhiban, Mahfudh Adnan, Kittynawk, Sulaf Hassun.

Favourite: Zaki Pasha.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1/4 length and 3/4 length.

Tote paid: Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 29. Rs. 39 and Rs. 26 for places.

Time: 1 min. 23-2/5 secs.

Trainer: A. Selvaratnam.

2ND RACE

THE NASIK PLATE (Div. II) Dist. —6 furlongs.

Mrs. Clara Hill's PARAMOUNT 8-3, Evans 1
Maharaja of Idar's SUNNY BOY 8-12, Brace 2
Mr. C. A. Murad's NARGIS 8-5, Seth 3
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 8-11, Jones 4

Not Run: Stars and Stripes, Silver Phantom, Full House, Gipsy Moon, Comet, Merry Windsor, Devas Luck.

Favourite: Simoneal.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length and 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 17 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 18. Rs. 19, and Rs. 29 for places.

Trainer: E. A. Forsyth.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr Sion F Nessim's LORD BILL 7-10 car 7-13 Nasiruddin 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's NAYAN TARA 8-9 car 8-12 Kasbekar 2
Messrs. R P Ebrahim, G C Dossa and R N Runmal's ROYAL PRINCE 7-10 Jagdish 3
Mr A Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-12 Sumersingh 4

Not run: Sweet Bee, Princess of Gwalior, Pear Helen, Oormilla, Mordant, Blue Plane, Golden Will, Punter's Paradise, Bounty, Bahram Khan and Eastern Magic.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Head and 5 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 13 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 49 Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21

Trainer: Owner.

THE NASIK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL DANCER 8-4 Roberts 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PRETTY MAYAH 7-11 Raffaele 2
Mr R J Gazdar's BELAMINA 8-0 Evans 3
Mr A A Suterwala's LITTLE CAESAR 9-2 B McQuade 4

Not run: Push On, Star of Sironi and Scotland Yard.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths. 3/4 length and 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE R. HIGGINS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Major A Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-2 Evans 1
Mrs. B L Punjabi's SHAKUNTALA 8-11 Brace 2
Mr Yousuf N Lalljee's THE JUDGE 8-8 Amir Ahmed 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GENERALISSIMO 8-9 Roberts 4

Not run: Rao Bahadur, Firouze: Miss Cluny and Artistic.

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths and Neck.

Time: 2 minutes 40 2/55 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 12 Rs. 14 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: G Bunnetta.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr A M Khairaz and Dr. A Karmally's FRIENDSHIP 7-13 car 8-1 Kheemsingh 1
Major A M Heddle's NINOTCHKA 8-8 car 8-1 Sumersingh 2
Mr F A Irani's EMBASSY ROW 8-2 P Khade 3
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BHISHMA 9-3 West 4

Not run: Ashok Kumar, Maheshwar, Mastani, Dashing Prince, Gipsy Maid, Punter's Delight and Keen Boy.

Won by: Neck, 1 length, 1 length.

Time:: 2 minutes 13 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 143. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 49 and Rs. 45

Trainer: B R Patel.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 8-12 Roberts 1
Mrs. S Basherali's MONEL 8-1 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Idar's SAVOYARD 9-4 Brace 3
Mr B R Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 7-11 P Khade 4

Not run: Namdar, Dandy, Malakeh and Windsor Pie.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths and neck.

Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALETTA 8-3 Evans 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's JEEVAN JYOTI 8-8 S Chavan 2
Mrs. A L Hutson's QUALITY 8-0 car 7-11 Mullsingh 3
Yawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRINCE SALEEM 9-4 car 8-13 Bhoorsingh 4

Not run: Irish Right, Sister Vincent, Hurricane, Sudan Bridge and Royal Tip.

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 59 and Rs. 63.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE AUNDH PLATE. Division 1—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D K Parker's KHALAF JANET 8-4 P Khade 1
Mr Nihal Gunesekere's LION OF LANKA 7-13 Ganesh 2
Mr Jal K Bhagwagar's JUTLAND 8-13 Nasiruddin 3
Mr N S Dhunjishaw's SEVENTH WONDER 8-3 Hanumansingh .. 4

Not run: Nibras, Spanish Suite and New Jack.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 35 and Rs. 19

Trainer: B R Patel.

Seven punters correctly solved the daily treble pool, each getting Rs.

GIBB GOOD AT TABLE TENNIS

ABROAD 'STIRLING CASTLE', Sept. 20 (Reuter): Members of the M.C.C. team proved their versatility by showing that they play other games as well besides Cricket, says Norman P. ston, Reuter's Special Correspondent with the M.C.C. team.

In the ship's comptitions P. A. Gibb won three events including the Mixed Doubles at Table Tennis and Deck Tennis. With Evans as his partner he also carried off the Men's Doubles at Table Tennis.

Selvanayagam Gives Himself Up To Court

COLOMBO, Sept. 20, (API): Mr. S. Selvanayagam, Indian labourer if Knavesmire Estate Undugoda, gave himself up to the Kagalle Court today to serve the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment imposed upon him by a Kagalle magistrate for criminal trespass.

The sentence was imposed on June 27, and confirmed by the supreme court on August 30.

An appeal by Mr. Selvanayagam's counsel for suspension of sentence pending obtaining leave to appeal to the Privy Council for which arrangements were being made was not sanctioned by the Governor who said he would consider the request only if the leave to appeal were granted by the Privy Council.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Sept. 21, (Reuter): The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Mr. Joao Neves de Fontoura, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, signed at 10.30 a.m. (GMT). today, the Anglo-Brazilian Agreement whose preparations had lasted all this w

The document covers a wide range of points including the future of Brazil's sterling balances policy to be followed with regard to British assets in Brazil and outlines trade relations between both countries.

LEAGUE'S ACTION PROGRAMME

Committee Awaits Result Of Jinnah's Talk With Lord Wavell

NEW DELHI Sept. 21, (UPI): The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League, it is understood, have finalised the broad outlines of the "Direct Action" programme. Details are yet to be worked out and it will take some time more

The "Direct Action" movement, in the words of a prominent Muslim League leader, will be "peaceful, but unlawful." Broad outlines of the programme, it is understood, are—(-) picketting of the Constituent Assembly and Provincial Assemblies wherever necessary; (2) no-rent campaign; (3) no-income tax campaign; (4) violation or orders under Section 144 Cr P.C.

Provinces are reported to have been given option to frame programmes for their respective provinces according to the local conditions, besides the All-India programme.

The launching of the movement, however, depends on the result of negotiations between Mr. Jinnah and the Viceroy No meeting was fixed till evening yesterday between Mr Jinnah and the Viceroy. The meeting is, however, expected to take place before the weekend.

Very little progress has been made in the Jinnah-Wavell negotiations, and political circles are observing great caution as to their outcome.

Prominent League leaders summing up the present situation, remarked: "We are working for the best, trying for the best and hoping for the best, but we are prepared for the worst."

Two Dead & 16 Injured In Surma Mail Accident

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21. (A.P.I.): The casualties in the Surma Mail accident yesterday near Brahmanbaria on the Bengal Assam Railway are two dead and 16 injured, ten of them seriously, according to a telegram received from the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Chittagong.

One of the dead is the driver of the mail, Altaf Ali. He was admitted to the Brahmanbaria Civil Hospital and died there.

The other dead person has not yet been identified, but his body has been recovered.

The rolling stock and permanent way have been badly demaged.

VICEROY TO ISSUE ORDINANCES

KARACHI, Sept. 21, (A.P.I.): To retain price control and food rationing laws when the Defence of India Rules expire on 30th September, the Viceroy has issued some Ordinances, which have already been circulated to the provincial Governments, and will be made public early next week, said the Chief Secretary to the Sind Government, speaking to pressmen today.

Some of the measures to be continued in Sind after September 30, relate to the detention of dangerous Hurs without trial and rent controls. The ban on chapter 14 of the Satyarath Prakash will be continued under some press laws.

Some of the Ordinances to be issued in Sind are on the lines of the Bills which will be brought before the Assembly when it meets next.

Non-Muslims Exempted

LUCKNOW, Sept. 21. (A.P.I.): A collective fine of Rs. 10,000 on the residents of Mohallas Nai Basti, Nakhas Kohna and Sara Mandi of the Allahabad City has been imposed by the U. P. Government, according to Gazette Extraordinary notification. Non-Muslim residents have been exempted from liability to pay any portion of the fine.

Bengal Assembly Votes Irrigation & Drainage Work Demand

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21, (API): The Bengal Legislative Assembly today voted the budget demand of Rs. 2,68, 00,000, for expenditure uner the head "irrigation and drainage work", the Congress Party's two cut motions having been negatived by the House.

Earlier, replying to a question, Mr. Syed Muzzemuddin Hossain, Revenue Minister, said that Government were aware that there was a very great public demand in Bengal for the abolition of Zemindary system and Permanent Settlement as quickly as possible.

"DELHI CHALO"

RANGOON, Sept. 20, (API): Four hundred Indian police strikers today staged "March to New Delhi" demonstration at Shwedagon Pagoda which was followed by another demonstration by other strikers against the Police Commissioner's order dismissing the police constables in Rangoon.

ANTI-FASCIST LEAGUE'S DECLARATION

RANGOON, Sept. 20, (API): The Anti-Fascist League of Burma will not participate in the New Executive Council unless the British White-Paper proposals were withdrawn and a National Government formed, the Anti-Fascist League told the "Associated Press of India" today.

Change Trans-Frontier Policy

Attempt To Kill U. Saw Fails

Burma's Ex-premier Receives Slight Injuries

RANGOON, Sept. 21. (A.P.I.): An unsuccessful attempt was made here today to assassinate U. Saw, leader of the Myochit Party and former Premier of Burma.

As U Saw was driving in a car from the Party headquarters, a rifle-shot rang out from a following jeep smashing the glass panes of the car. The bullet missed U. Saw, but he was hit by flying splinters, injuring him below his eyes.

U. Saw who was accompanied by his Private Secretary, was admitted to hospital bleeding profusely. A medical report says his injuries are not serious.

Soviet Purge Of Intellectuals

LONDON Sept 21 (Reuter): Two well-known Russian writers were severely criticised over the Moscow radio today in a long report read by A. A Zhdanov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party and the Party leader in Leningrad.

Satirist Mikhail Zoshchenko was accused of 'becoming literary dictator in Leningrad" and poetess Anna Akhmatova was accused by Zoshchenko of having "given way to a bourgeois trend and an evident desire for a return to the old days."

The report declared that their work "is not fit to be read by Soviet youth", and announced that two Leningrad journals 'Zvezda' and "Leningrad", to which they contributed, had been closed down.

The purge of Soviet writers and specially of the Leningrad Group has been proceeding for a month. The Union of Soviet Writers recently announced that it had decided to expel Zoschchenko and Akhmatova.

'Big Four' Meeting Seems Impossible

LONDON, Sept. 21. (U.P.I.): That the Paris Peace Conference is still heavily reeling from the effects of the Wallace outburst is the general impression in London official circles.

The intervention of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers to find a solution of the Trieste problem can only save the situation. But with the United States delegation practically immobilised by the internal dissension of th U. S. Cabinet no meeting of the "Big Four" seems possible at the moment.

Diplomatic circles are saying that what began as a domestic issue of the U.S.A. has now developed into an internationally important problem involving grave consequences to the Peace Conference and to the forthcoming United Nations Assembly.

Mr. Byrnes with his authority undermined holds the view that only complete presidential vindication will enable him to resume initiative in Paris and is expectantly waiting for Mr. Truman's promised policy statement.

TRIBESMEN MARCH ON SHIRAZ

TEHERAN, Sept. 21. (Reuter): Several hundred armed horsemen, members of the Quachgai Tribe, descended from mountains today, led by Kosroh Quachgaih, occupied localities of Kazereun and Gahrum, disarmed the local gendarmerie and army garrison and galloped on towards Shiraz, state reliable reports from South Persia.

Kosroh Quachgaih is one of four brothers who lead the tribe.

Shiraz, a town of 129,000 with a wireless station is strongly protected by large number of troops and not likely to be attacked by tribesmen, but wildest rumours are circulating here and a special Council of Ministers has been summoned.

A number of motorised units of the Persian Army have gone to Shiraz as well as five army aircraft to protect the town "against all incidents" reports the paper Etelaat' tonight.

Rumours that Quachgais occupied Shiraz is not confirmed, but the situation in Shiraz is described in the papers as "not calm".

WAZIRISTAN BOMBINGS USED AGAINST NEHRU GOVT.

Ghaffar Khan's Startling Revelation: That Sealed Letter From Jawahar

LAHORE, Sept. 20. (A.P.I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress Leader, when he meets Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Delhi, may urge upon him to bring about a radical change in the Government of India's policy towards the Trans-Frontier Tribesmen, now that a popular Government has been installed at the Centre.

Voicing this demand in an interview in Lahore tonight, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said the past policy towards the free-born tribesmen must now end. That policy was always to the detriment of tribal interests.

Hinting that the question of tribal policy might have been one of the subjects dealt with in the "sealed letter", he received recently from Pandit Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that the Congress at any rate should never permit the old outlook towards the Frontier Tribesmen to continue in the External Affairs Department and the Political Agency.

MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan expressed his opinion that the air bombing in Waziristan had been employed as a new weapon to create a hostile atmosphere against a popular Government at the Centre. "I have no hesitation in saying", he said, "that, although this bombing was carried out before the Interim Government was formed, it was used as a propaganda weapon against the Interim Government. Not only was mouth to mouth propaganda carried on, but posters were issued to mislead the simple tribesmen into believing that the bombing was the result of the Congress coming into power.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also alleged that the Political Agency had been favouring the Muslim League by allowing the latter to enter tribal territory and hold meetings there, whereas Khudai Khidmatgars were not permitted to enter that territory even to till their own lands.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan demanded that there should no longer be any bar to contact with the tribesmen as was the case in the past.

Discrimination Against Indian Commerce

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21. (A.P.A.): Charges that some foreign Companies discriminated against Indian commerce were made at the recent two-day session of the Trade Policy Committee.

Some members of the Committee complained, reliable sources said, that a number of shipping lines with refrigerator ships refused to make them available to Indian producers of fruit, reserving them for use by West Indies, South African and other producers.

Similarly, it was alleged that British Insurance Companies were in the habit of discriminating against Indian business by rating Indian goods at an unfair risk basis.

IN AMERICA

It was also said that while a number of American firms, like General Motors, had branches in India, no Indian Business Houses were allowed to function in the United States.

The question of immigration was also discussed and the need for ensuring a just and reciprocal arrangement whereby Indian nationals had the same facilities in other countries as foreigners had in India was stressed.

With regard to shipping it was pointed out that the question was two-fold. There was the problem of building more and bigger ships and of ensuring that Indian shipping companies were not elbowed out of the international market by unfair means.

NEED FOR PROTECTION

Indian companies had to compete against well-established and powerful foreign concerns and stood in need of protection against them.

Although the Trade Policy Committee has concluded its present session, members of the Committee can send in their views on any particular development in writing to the Government of India. The report of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Social and Economic Council will be circulated among the Committee members for information and opinion.

FOREIGN 'PLANES OVER GREECE

ATHENS, Sept. 21. (Reuter): An official announcement today said that a foreign aircraft coming from the north made several flights over the Greek territory in Central and Eastern Macedonia on September 18 and 19.

On September 19, a three-engined bomber flew over th Isle of Thasos, opposite the Greek coast of Egean Sea and disappeared in the northerly direction.

BOSE-WAVELL TALKS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21. (UPI): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose met the Viceroy yesterday. It is learnt Mr. Bose discussed the political situation in Bengal. In view of the discussion of th confidence motion in the Bengal Assembly, political circles attach much importance to the Bose-Wavell talks.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has announced that applications for claims regarding compensation in respect of damage caused to persons and/or property arising out of the recent communal riots in the city of Bombay should be filed by those aggrieved before him within 30 days of the date of occurrence under Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay.

CIVIL SUPPLIES MINISTER IN CITY

Mr. Dinker Rao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow evening and will be in the city on Sunday and Monday.

Suhrawardy Out For Peace

Warning Against Mischief-Monger During Puja Holidays

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21, (API): The Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy has issued an appeal to Hindus and Muslims of the province "to keep peace in these difficult days when tension runs high and suspicion is rampant."

He refers to the ensuing Puja celebrations of the Hindu community, and expresses the hope that no disturbances of any kind will take place during the observance of their ceremonies. He adds there is no reason why there should be any breach of the peace if both Hindus and Muslims "take a vow neither to provoke nor be provoked in case any mischief-monger takes advantage of the situation to offer provocations."

ASSAULT ON SIR SHAFAAT

Proceedings Stayed In Case Against Suspects

LAHORE, Sept. 21, (API): At the Lahore High Court, today, Mr. Justice Mohd Sharif ordered stay of proceedings in the case arising out of the alleged murderous assault on Sir Shafaat Armad Khan, at Simla in August.

The orders were passed on an application filed on behalf of Sadique and two others, praying that the case be transferred from the court of Sardar Uttamshing, Additional Dist. Magist Simla to some other district.

His Lordship ordered stay of proceedings pending the decision of the application and meanwhile sent for the records of the case.

Munshi's Advice Accepted

Compensation For Dependents Of Ratlam Firing Victims

(From A Correspondent)

RATLAM, Sept. 20: Mr. K. M. Munshi left yesterday night for Bombay. Before leaving Ratlam, he submitted a recommendation to His Highness that irrespective of the merits of the case some provision should be made for the widows and dependents of those who died as a result of the firing which took place here on July 16. His Highness has issued an order accepting Mr. Munshi's recommendations and Mr. C. M. Parekh, Judicial Member, has been appointed to inquire and report as to the persons to whom suitable help may be extended.

Congress Executive To Be Reshuffled?

Continued from Page 9)

will place before the A.I.C.C. any detailed resolution on this subject, but the President, Pandit Nehru, will make a statement explaining the circumstances that led to the formation of the Interim Government.

NEW PRESIDENT

The second main subject on the agenda, namely, Presidentship of the Congress is also expected to be touched upon by the President, though it is one in which he is personally concerned. The topic has already been discussed at some length at the last meeting of the Working Committee held three weeks ago in Delhi. But it appears to have been reopened today and a new aspect brought out, namely, that the emergency procedure of asking the A.I.C.C. to elect a President is not applicable at present, but that as at least two months remain before the annual session of the Congress is due to meet, the normal procedure of electing the President be followed. A final decision on this point has not yet been reached.

The third item refers to the continuance of Members of the Interim Government as Members of the Congress Working Committee. This has also been discussed once before by the Working Committee.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

The Committee is likely tomorrow to consider the large number of resolutions tabled by members of the A.I.C.C. and discuss their admissibility.

It is expected that Mahatma Gandhi and party will leave for Sevagram on September 26.

The following members and invitees were present at today's meeting:

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Shrimati Kamaladevi, Mr. Fakruddin Ahmed, Sardar Pratap Singh, Dr. Keskar, Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Dr. Profulla Ghosh, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, Mr. Jagjivan Ram and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain.

The Congress Constitutional Sub-Committee met for an hour this morning and had further discussion on the constitutional changes to be brought about in the Congress organization.

INVITE SUBHAS BOSE.

The election of Subhas Chandra Bose as the next Congress President is urged in a resolution tabled for discussion in the forthcoming A. I. C. C. session. The resolution invites and elects Subhas Bose to Presidentship and urges the new Government to appeal to Bose through the All-India Radio to come over to India immediately to preside over the Meerut session.

It is understood that 15 resolutions have been received by the A. I. C. C. Office, says the United Press of India.

A resolution by the Bengal members asks the A. I. C. C. to request the Congress Ministries to make Indian languages the media of instruction in all the stages of education.

Another resolution demands that the Congress Working Committee's resolution of March, 1937, which laid down that the Congress Ministers should not remain as members of the Congress Executive Committees, to be put into effect. The resolution also demands that a new President be elected by delegates as prescribed in the Congress Constitution.

The control of Provincial Congress Committees over the Congress Ministers, is demanded by a third resolution.

Removal of untouchability, inquiry into sugar industry, abolition of "intermediaries between the peasants and the State", formation of a National Relief Committee to help families of martyrs, are demanded by other resolutions.

Our Delhi Letter

FUTURE OF CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

Civil aviation has been in the news in recent weeks. A long account, explaining the reorganisation of the Civil Aviation Directorate, along with a map of India's Air lines was published at the beginning of the month. This was followed by usual newspaper comments including two well-informed articles in a local newspaper.

That India is fastly becoming air-minded is not disputed. What is disputed is the wisdom of the Government of India to entrust its development to private enterprise.

Let me explain. The policy of the Government of India has been and is to nationalize Transport and Communication services. It was in pursuance of this policy that Railways were nationalized. It was again, in pursuance of this policy, that Calcutta, Bombay and Madras telephone companies were bought over by the Government of India.

It is, once again, in pursuance of this policy that the Government of India is seeking to nationalize inland water transport in Bengal, Bihar and Assam. And lastly, it is in pursuance of this policy that the Government of India have been endeavouring to secure major share in the road transport services. Railways, inland waterways and road transport services were initially developed through private enterprise. This created vested interests. It was no small a matter to fight those vested interests, when railways were acquired. The vested interests had had Government's own decision reversed in respect of road transport. And the vested interests of th einland waterways have not yet commenced giving battle.

They are, however, fighting a losing battle. They are, almost all of them British and will soon be liquidated. They cannot influence the elections, as the road transport interests could do. In the last general elections, according to reports, several road transport companies declined to hire out motor buses, because the candidate had voted for the Rail road co-ordination plan.

The question is whether with this background, is it wise to create another set of vested interests by entrusting the development of civil aviation to private enterprise?

Let me quote the staunchest protagonist of private enterprise, Sir Gurunath Bewoor. Speaking for the Government of India in the Central Legislative Assembly on March 25, the Posts and Air Secretary, as Sir Gurunath Bewoor then was, declared:

"If the state was to undertake the operation of all air transport services in India and to prohibit the operation of such services by any private enterprise, Government would have to undertake a very great task indeed. It was felt that in the event of state monopoly, the rate of development would be slowed down due to limitation of capital and recurring expenditure, and the development would be subject to the fluctuating conditions of Government finances. Air transport is still a comparatively new service. It is developing and changing very fast. Flexibility in management and imagination in development are essential. It was not quite certain that state ownership and management would provide such flexibility and such imagination".

Never before such purile arguments were heard from a member of the "Steel Frame". Let me x-ray the financial issue.

Two companies were operating air services in India at the time when Sir Gurunath Bewoor made his famous speech, referred above. They were Tata Airlines and Indian National Airways. Tata Air lines is managed and financed by Tata Sons, Limited and the enterprise has no separate capital of its own. The Indian National Airways is a Public limited company. According to Sir Gurunath Bewoor, its capital is Rs. 30,00,000. But this is the authorized capital. Its subscribed capital is Rs. 11,65,711; Rs. 6,10,650 in ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up, Rs. 5,00,000 in 50,000 Preferred Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up and Rs. 55,061 in 55,061 Deferred shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up. The Company's profits have risen from Rs. 52,338 in 1937 to Rs. 2,36,545 in 1944.

As against this, the Government of India have approximately spent Rs. ten crores up to the end of the war on Civil Aviation and have approved of Post-war Plans, estimated to cost Rs. 17.48 crores in capital and Rs. 6.12 crores in recurring expenditure.

Then again, Sir Gurunath Bewoor himself was a party to agreements reached with the two companies under which the Government of India, in the event of deficits incurred by the companies had agreed to pay to Tata Air Lines Rs. 1,85,000 per month for operating Air services between Bombay-Delhi and Bombay-Karachi and Rs. 1,83,250 per month to Indian National Airways for operating Delhi-Calcutta, Delhi-Karachi and Delhi-Peshawar Air Services. The payment for the Delhi-Madras Service was still subject to negotiation in March 1946. It is a matter of luck for India that, owing to unprecedented demand for air travel, no subsidies to these companies were required. No comments, therefore are necessary to prove that the Government of India did not suffer from 'financialists' and could easily finance the Civil aviation development. Apart from the huge outlay on Indian railways and ports, the Secretary for the Posts and Air, Sir Gurunath himself had been able to secure Rs. 16 crores in one lump sum for tele-communication development.

As for the man-power, pilots, ground-engineers, technicians and what not have been and are being thrown on the Labour Market by the Government of India.

Then again, if the development of Civil Aviation, under State ownership, would be subject to fluctuating conditions of Government finances, would it not be subject of caprice of the share-holders under private enterprise. The development of some of the railways such as the Bengal and North Western, will illustrate my point Sir Gurunath referred to "flexibility in management and imagination in development" and was not certain whether under state ownership they would be available. He was quite right. The Government of India had kept him too long under its own service, first as the Director-General, Posts and Telegraph Department, then as additional Secretary, War Department and lastly as Secretary Posts and Air Department. While in office, Sir Gurunath's clan urge for the continuity of experience and jump into one post after they finish in another. Naturally, they can neither have flexibility nor imagination.

But probably Sir Gurunath was right. Probably he had seen from close quarters, the working of the Supply Department, the control organisations, and the Disposals Directorate. Even the best advocates of state enterprise have received a rude shock during the War. It will take some time before public confidence is restored in state enterprise.

While on this subject, I may refer to the growing practice of retired Government servants entering service of commercial firms. I may be correct in saying that in some cases they retire in order to enter such service.

Businessmen are not a set of fools. They engage these men because they see embodied in them years of experience and considerable influence. I have seen these retired servants of the Government walking unannounced into the offices of members and Secretaries, while it may take hours of waiting from their employees. They ring up, calling high officials by their Christian names to settle problems, which might take weeks and months in correspondence. The World is being commercialised and none can blame the services. The issue is important from the common man's point of view. Today, the Government has no power to deal with this development

The reason is obvious. In the good old days, a retired Government servant often devoted his twilight days in the service of his fellowmen. Men did enter service of Indian States, but not of businessmen. Things are changing and require a remedy. One remedy could be that any retired Government servant, employed in business firms, should be asked to pay to the Government all the money he earns above his pension. This will take away all the money lure, the Government servants see today in business houses. The other remedy is to put these "Profiteering Patriots" on the Black List as far as Government Secretariat is concerned

Fifth Column Activities Among Tribesmen?

Game To Discredit Nehru Cabinet

Frontier Gandhi's Charge Against Political Agents

LAHORE, September 21. (U.P.I.): Serious allegation that the Government of India's Political Agent in Waziristan tribal areas was carrying on propaganda to discredit the Congress and the Interim Indian Government amongst the tribal people, was made by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in an interview last evening, while passing through Lahore 'en route' to Delhi to attend the Working Committee meeting.

"Most heinous propaganda is being carried in the tribal areas", the Frontier Gandhi said, "in which the Political Agent takes the leading part. The Interim Government is being described as Hindu Government and the bombing in Waziristan is characterised as operations of the Hindu Government against the Muslim tribesmen".

"We Must Forge New Ties With Afghans"

LAHORE, Sept. 21 (APA): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier leader and member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, yesterday called for "an immediate radical change in the Frontier policy of the India Government" involving some 4,500,000 virile, sturdy tribesmen living in the 1,000-mile tribal belt of India's north-west border right from Chitral to Baluchistan.

In a 90-minute interview to The Associated Press of America on the Frontier Mail, on his way to Delhi from Peshawar, the 55-year old Pathan leader suggested that the Interim National Government "now take a practical step" in this direction so that "all misunderstandings between us and our dear brothers and neighbours of the trial territories are removed without any delay".

Asked whether he would now like to go to the tribal areas to meet the tribesmen, the leader said rather excitedly "Yes, certainly. They are our brothers. We have to forge new ties with them and revive our old relationship".

(In the past, on several occasions, Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the late Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Asaf Ali had expressed a wish to visit the tribal territories for contact with tribesmen, but were refused permission by the British authorities)

"BRITISH MAKING TROUBLE"

"For years, the British have been making trouble on these Frontiers—and they and their agents are still busy doing so—but this must end now", said the 'Frontier Gandhi'.

He charged "political agents and their henchmen" with "creating misunderstandings among the tribesmen against the Interim Government and said: "They say that air bombing on their territory is due to a Hindu Government being in power. They want to give a bad name to this Government by inciting tribal feelings against it in this false and unscrupulous manner".

Here the Frontier leader mentioned the recent August bombing in Waziristan and the various Government communiques. "I am amazed" he said "the Government first said only two persons were killed, then said three were killed and finally said five were killed. I am surprised at their statement that only 5 were killed in the month-old bombing. Why did they keep this bombing so secret—so secret indeed that even the Frontier ministry did not know anything about it until my statement which made them stop it on September 1?"

INTENTION NOT CLEAN

"All this creates suspicion in my mind that British intentions are not clean. They did it just on the eve of the installation of the Interim Government at Delhi to spoil our relations with the tribesmen", said Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He added "the whole mentality of the political department must be changed and the entire machinery overhauled".

The Frontier leader said, "Undesirable propaganda against Congress and Khudai Khidmatgars is going on in the tribal territories by leaflet and speech. While Muslim Leaguers are allowed entry in these areas freely—and are encouraged to go there to hold meetings—Congressmen and Khudai Khidmatgars, who have lands in Thal, in the Kurram Agency, can't go there even to till their fields".

"It is now high time that we make a friendly approach to the tribesmen. We should help in their economic, cultural and educational uplift. That would solve one of the great problems of the Frontier", he said.

TRIBESMEN ARE FRIENDS.

He denied the charge that the Congress wants to enslave the tribesmen. "The tribesmen are our friends and brothers. Never did I think for a moment that we should force them to do anything against their will. We want them to be free, happy and prosperous in their land. We have striven to free others from slavery. How can we even tolerate the idea of enslaving these brothers. I am a believer in non-violence and I am always ready to serve them," he said.

He emphasised "It is my firm belief that, if we approach the tribesmen in a friendly way, the raids and kidnappings by transborder men can also stop in no time," and said "during the six years of war when the British themselves were in trouble there was no trouble in the tribal territory. The British then wanted peace there and there was peace. They never did anything to serve the tribesmen or Indians. Whatever they did, they did to strengthen their own imperialism.

"They went on wasting crores of rupees on these Frontiers on senseless manoeuvres year after year. Had this enormous amounts been spent on the tribesmen for their benefit, it would have yielded rich fruit to-day in the shape of good and neighbourly relations between the people on either side of the border."

"We must have good and friendly relationship with all the neighbouring people around India and especially Afghanistan The Afghans are our own brothers," he said.

He referred to his 1931 tribal plan which, he said he placed before the then Frontier Governor Sir Ralph Griffin. "He, instead of considering it, put me into prison," Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said, adding "If that plan for the good of the tribesmen had been put through, we would today be reaping a rich harvest of goodwill and friendliness, but I am sorry it was not done."

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said he would like tribesmen to be represented on the Constituent Assembly which is to frame the constitution of India.

Asked about the contents of the "sealed letter" sent to him by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Frontier leader said Jawaharlal wrote to him about the tribal problem. "He is very anxious to solve this problem to the satisfaction of all concerned," he said.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Walter Hammond's Articles. Groomed For Stardom. Follow Their Example. Pataudi Satisfied. Abolition Of Pentangular. A Wise Decision. League For Each Zone.

Readers of the Bombay Chronicle must be reading with avid interest the articles written by Walter Hammond, the celebrated Cricketer and England's skipper. I wish to draw the special attention of our budding Cricketers how he was "groomed for stardom." This is what he says, "At the beginning of the 1921 summer, I was handed over to "Long John" Tunnicliffe, the Pudney Giant the grand Yorkshire batsman whose partnership scoring record remained unbroken for over 20 years—if it was broken then which is still uncertain.

"Tunnicliffe was an iron master, and slaved over me. I owe him much that merciless batsman and almost miraculous slip fildder. He had caught over 700 batsmen at short slip, and it was he who taught me how to catch a ball.

"Then I was passed on to George Dunnett, England's best "forgotten" bowler. They talk of Hollywood girls being "groomed for stardom," but I doubt whether any of them are "groomed" harder than we Cricket colts were in those days.

Groomed For Stardom

"Upto 1914, Dunnett's average was over 150 wickets per season under 20 a piece, this despite his being a really slow bowler who could not be nursed, and throughout his early years the only reliable Gloucestershire bowler. I shall never be able to tell how much his patience encouragement and work did for me.

I have spent hours, day after successive day, simply eliminating one particular fault. The same ball would be bowled hundreds of times till I mastered it. That done, we would begin on another."

How many of our colts, I ask, have the patience and perseverance to practice at the nets in the manner. Hammond did in his younger days. In this country everybody wants to touch the headlines before he has mastered the rudiments of the game. They cannot even stand criticism. Nor do they care for coaching. They consider themselves experts right away. Unless and until this mentality is changed I am afraid they will never be able to reach the top most rung of the ladder.

Follow Their Example

Needless to mention that those who acquitted themselves creditably in England during the tour just finished, are all devout worshippers at the shrine of the game in their respective departments. Everybody on this side of India knows how Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad slave at the nets for the attainment of their objects. They never lose heart or patience. Besides a steady and regular life helps them to keep in perfect trim always. I wish all our stars would follow their bright example. It is an unfortunate fact that many of our stars fade away prematurely, because they do not maintain regularity in practice and habits. I hope that all our promising players would take full advantage of the coaching which the Board of Control for Cricket in India has arranged for them. If they do so, they will benefit themselves and Indian Cricket to a great extent.

Pataudi Satisfied

The Nawab of Pataudi, Indias Captain has returned home. He has declared himself highly pleased with the result of the tour. It was a great success, he says, from every paint of view—cricket, financial and social. The success would have been undoubtedly greater if they were not dogged with terrible weather conditions.

Colleague Dossa Karaka is extremely satisfied with Pat's achievements during the tour. In self-justification, as it were, he reminded me that he was the only journalist to support his selection. I admit that Pat was more successful with his bat than he was expected. But how can I admire a captain who never fixed a regular batting order who allowed our stock bowlers to rot and whose setting of the field left much room to be desired?

Abolition Of Pentangular

I am, however, pleased with Pataudi's declaration that he would never take part in the Pentangular. He is totally against communal sport. I wish all our prominent players would make similar declarations and help to kill the tournament which promotes and fosters the spirit of communalism in the ranks of our players and spectators. Let them all declare themselves as Indians. This is particularly necessary in these days of communal rivalry and jealousy. The sportsmen of the country can do a lot in putting down communal passions if they would only think in terms of sport—nor of the community to which they belong but of the nation as a whole The doors of the best Cricket in India is open to them if they would only direct their gaze towards the Zonal tournament.

A Wise Decision

The Board of Control for Cricket in India has acted wisely in putting off the visit of the West Indies team to a future date. It would have been foolish to invite a foreign team in these days of communal tension and trouble. As it is, most of the big competitions of an all-India nature have been stopped. In Bombay and Calcutta almost all sporting events have been postponed. Unless there is a settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League in the near future, the trouble is bound to increase. Heaven forbid it. But it is more than likely that all competitions of the all-India calibre would be shelved. Let us fervently hope—and pray—that better counsels will prevail in high quarters to put a stop to this fratricidal war immediately.

League For Each Zone

The draw for the Cricket Championship of India has been published. I do not see any change in the old form. So most of the associations. and players will have to remain satisfied with one or two games in the National tournament. How this will help them to improve their standard; the rulers of Indian cricket alone know. In view of the projected tour to Australia in 1947-48, I had hoped that the authorities would revise their old method for a more progressive system like a League for each zone. Of course the Ranji Trophy does not preclude such an innovation separately. Would the zones take up the matter on their own account, so that they may help the Zonal Quadrangular to the fullest?

I notice that the selectors have been chosen on the zonal basis. Everybody will welcome the selection of Duleepsinhji as he is perhaps the only expert who has no axe to grind or no personal favour to bequeath. I cannot say the same about the others, nor are they the best men for the job. Anyway I hope they will discharge their duties and responsibilities conscientiously and keep the best interests of their motherland above all other considerations.

Is It True?

That the W.I.F.A. is thinking of cancelling the ensuing Rovers Cup Tournament owing to the communal disturbances in the city?

That they will, however, stage the communal Herengular as they believe that communal contests encourages communal harmony?

That Tony de Mello, the new President of the Board of Cricket Control, not to be outdone, will make special efforts to hold the Pentangular in Bombay!

That he will even undertake to lead the Rest team again at every personal sacrifice?

That he may now persuade the Board of Control to pass a vote of censure against the Nawab of Pataudi for daring to condemn communal tournaments?

That de Mello will plump for Vijay Merchant for captaincy of the Australian tour because of the latter's personal support to the Pentangular?

That the Board of Cricket Control has just discovered that there is a cricketer by the name of Duleep living somewhere in Bombay?

That they have been graciously pleased to appoint him one of India's selectors along with such experts as Jehangir Khan and Palia?

CONSEQUENCES OF
PAKISTAN
BY
K. L. GAUBA

Several books of Mr. Gauba have had far-reaching effects, but nothing he has written equals in importance his "Consequences of Pakistan". Here he deals with the most outstanding question of the hour in an outstanding manner. Pakistan is viewed from all angles—Defence, Finance, Territorial Readjustments and—Khalistan. It is written with the vigour and force that have made Mr. Gauba's books world famous. While holding the Hindus responsible for Pakistan, Mr. Gauba finds that Pakistan will be an "effete and defenceless state", the "prey of foreign exploiters", and "whatever else Pakistan may or may not achieve, it will certainly have to its credit the economic downfall of the Muslim agriculturists".

The Book is a Warning and a Beacon.

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Let us talk it over →

It is a rare joy to stumble upon an old, old friend in a god-forsaken place like Bombay—or rather in Bombay which sometimes makes you feel utterly forsaken in the midst of its breath-taking activities!

On a bleak evening I found myself passing through rows of vegetable and fruit stalls with no particular intention of making any purchases whatever. "What an idea of driving away moods of dejection!" Say you, is it? Just try it when you feel down and out for no reason at all. A straight remonstrance from the fruit vendor for fingering his "chicoos" or figs and not buying them, touches you to the quick. You feel challenged as it were and approach the next stall and buy some fruit or the other at a price you wouldn't otherwise dream paying of course, Something oft he sort happened to me that evening and suddenly in a flash I knew what I was longing for and couldn't have bought it in the whole market place.

* * *

Just a few stalls from me I saw a vision of the least expected friend turning round the corner. And I raced after it like a greedy child making for a box of sweets. I ran, clapped and even shouted for the friend. After dodging a number of shoppers, I came face to face with my friend whose face readily lighted up with a smile. We shook hands and exchanged a few short sentences when I somehow felt that my friend's warmth was already cooling down. In the meantime a small kid had got a firm grip on my hand which still held a pair of red apples which a fruit seller had made me buy.

From my friend's gentle yet authoritative admonition I guessed that the little hero was her darling boy, for a smaller babe was enjoying its privilege of being carried by my friend. Though I tried to be friendly with the little folks my friend was obviously not quite at ease in the situation, I didn't know why it should be so! She almost made me feel guilty when I asked her to drop in at my place on her way back home. No. She couldn't because her eldest child was lying ill at home. She had come to the bazaar to get some fruits and had to hurry home.

After this I hadn't the courage to ask her to come some other time. Nor did she extend me an invitation to her own place, which was most amazing! We had been good friends in school as well as the first year of our college career (Her's was cut short soon after.) Knowing her so intimately it was hard for me to take in her strange behaviour. She was by nature too social to turn misanthropic in a few years time.. But then did she not say the whole truth in her one word during our tete-e-tete? She was engulfed in her family life!

* * *

'Family life' indeed! I can picture my friend busy from early morning till noon in cooking, packing the hubby to office and the eldest child to school washing and feeding the younger kids and attending to hundred other odd things in running the house. The part-time servant willing, she does get a couple of hours leisure in the noon. But then the kids start quarrelling or fretting about which means no time for the poor mother either to read write or practice on her dilruba or violin. For with the evening begins the second round of her household work and duties of a mother and wife.

Cannot anything be done to give a happy interlude to the average housewife—a few hours from twelve to four in the noon? Some leisure during which she can continue her intellectual, artistic or social pursuits? She'll certainly become a happier person, a less irritated mother and not much of a nagging wife. Labour-saving devices will lighten her enervating drudgery while some organised scheme of

Universal Aunts Limited

By Mary Moore

They'll undertake any job—from taking children to the zoo to typing an M.P.'s letters!

A girl living in London found herself without a job.

Having a large number of nephews and nieces, she was continually pursued by letters, telegrams and telephone calls requesting help, it being always assumed that she was available and prepared to deal with the problem of the moment.

From the demands her own family made upon her, she realised the need for some business organisation which was prepared to deal with the various emergencies in people's lives, so she decided to start that business herself. Installing herself in a small office, with a telephone, one chair and a desk, she became a Universal Aunt. That was in 1921.

Three Departments

By 1946 the original Universal Aunt has become an organisation known as Universal Aunts Limited, with offices in Wilton Place, London, and employing, in addition to some seven or eight full-time regular workers, a large number of part-time outside workers. These offices are divided into three Departments—Allocation, Domestic and Housing.

The Allocation and Domestic Departments are run very much on the lines of ordinary employment agencies, charging the usual booking and engagement fees to employers, and a fee of 10 per cent on the salary for 10 weeks or a first week's salary to the employee. The Allocation Department provides Secretaries, Governesses and Companions, and the Domestic Department Nurses, Lady's Maids and Domestic staff.

The Housing Department which, in view of the acute housing shortage, is snowed under with demands at present, will find—or endeavour to find—houses and flats, service suites and bed-sitting rooms. The scale of charges is that authorised by the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom.

Experienced Shoppers

Many country-dwellers already know Universal Aunts as the people who will meet their children at the station, take them across London, and put them into another train, having given them lunch and taken them to the Zoo in the interval.

The charge for the meeting and care of children is 10 sh. for the first hour plus expenses, and three-and-six per hour after, or 30 sh. for the whole day. The employee receives an average of 4 sh. and hour, plus her expenses for this work.

Many elderly people and invalids depend on a postcard or a telephone call to the Aunts to save them a tiring and often fruitless journey to London, and an exhausting day's shopping. They find that the Aunts are experienced shoppers, often able to track down goods in short supply, which someone with only a few hours to spare in London would never be able to find for herself. The charge for personal shopping is 5 sh. an hour, of which the shopper receives half-a-crown and her expenses.

War Record

The Aunts have learned to take domestic emergencies in their stride. They will undertake any jobs of removal, packing, storage, research or valuation; recommend a school or find a nursery home for young children. Nowadays, when the lack of houses compels many people to share their homes, the Aunts are often called upon to act as unofficial billeting officers, personally introducing the would-be paying Guest to her hostess—usually with the most happy results.

Pleasant And Patient

During the war many agencies were forced to give up their work, but the Aunts worked on without a break, and they take a justifiable pride in their war record. Meeting travellers during raids and the black-out was not an easy or pleasant job, and there were plenty of difficult tasks like attending to damaged houses, packing and storing household goods, reporting on damage and so on, which no one else seemed prepared to tackle. Their post-war problems are somewhat different, but equally difficult to deal with. Housing remains the biggest headache, and the shortage if domestic staff as almost as bad.

In cases where the lack of domestic help ties mothers to their young families day and night Universal Aunts can—and do—provide most adequate help. They have on their books the names of a large number of part-time workers—many of them ex-"Nannies" or child-nurses—who are willing to sit with children in the evening, or to take charge of them during the day, thus giving the mother a welcome and most necessary break occasionally.

It will be seen that Universal Aunts undertake an enormous number of "odd jobs", and for this work they employ a staff of outside workers on a part-time basis.

To be a satisfactory Aunt a woman must be willing to do anything; to do it well and to remain pleasant, patient and charming whilst she is doing it.

Particularly when dealing with children she must remember that the relationship she is striving to achieve is that of a favourite Aunt—not a governess or schoolmistress—a relationship which at its best is probably the most satisfactory one there is.

Fascinating Work

Odd jobs of any kind are always more difficult to do well than permanent work. They mean making a fresh start in a different house with different people each time. But their very variety makes them fascinating, and the insight which they afford into other people's lives must tend to broaden the worker's own mind.

It takes adaptability to switch from a morning spent in typing an M.P.'s letterss to escorting a pair of exuberant six-year-old twins to the Zoo in the afternoon. But it is wonderful how quickly the irritation engendered by having to reply politely to a series of monotonous constituents' letters disappears when one has to take an intelligent interest in the monkeys and sea lions.

taking the tiny tots off her hands for a few hours will afford her some leisure without having to worry about the young ones. To my mind nothing appears more ideal than nursery schools and kindergartens.

Don't we see how even a naughty child behaves himself when he is amongst his little comrades? The numerous play things, implements and a different atmosphere of a kindergarten means a new joy to the child cramped up in a small house.

Well, well, I see you "brother twitching your nose at me. I am refferring to a letter from a "Man" who sees and knows too much condemning my old plea for starting Government owned kinder gartens and Nursery Schools.) No, Sir, I am not championing a fashionable fad" as you call it. Nor need the schools be expensive. Tarabai Modak is running a kinder garten at Bordi for children of the poor on a very moderate scale. Don't you know that even the National Planning Committee includes these institutions in its plan for the nation's education? Ah! but you know too much"!!

—*Leela.*

WOMEN'S PAGE

In child welfare clinics all over the United States, mothers may bring their children for complete physical examinations by competent doctors.

EDEN OF EAST

KASHMIR---PAST AND PRESENT. Part One. By Gwasha Lal, The Chronicle Publishing House, Srinagar. 92 pages. Rs. 5/-

This book is a historical eulogy on Kashmir, "the most beautiful part of land on the face of this earth, a miniature heaven prepared by nature for the earthly people," in the words of the author who showers unbounded and fanciful praise on what he terms the "Eden of the East." The story of Kashmir from 5000 B.C. to 1846 A.D. is treated in this preliminary part. The doings of the early Hindus, the Buddhists, the Muslims, the Chaks, the Moghuls, the Afghans and the Sikhs, who slowly ravaged and rebuilt Kashmir, are told with more than ordinary restraint expected of even an amateur historian. The book, for the most part, is as drab as factual history could be, but Mr. Lal has tried to fill the gaps by flights of journalistic imagination and liberal doses of relevant quotations from various admirers of Kashmir. One outstanding pitfall in this book is the unending and exasperating stream of dates, place, names and figures. The author would have done well by infusing more human-interest in his work.

Rajan

Bard Of British Imperialism

"RUDYARD KIPLING—A New Appreciation," by Hilton Brown. (Hamish Hamilton, London; Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay) Rs. 6-12.'

At the beginning of this century though Meredi h and Hardy had established their claims to literary ame, perhaps neither was so widely read or discussed as Kipling. His intense nat onalism and assertive patriotic ervour appealed to the public. The public was thrilled by the simpl ma ching measures of his verses, and the abounding vitality of his prose. His dearest beliefs—the Law, the Empire, the White Man' Burden, he Drum and the Barrack-room, all made him popular at the time. After the F r t World War, however, his extreme popularity gradual y waned to its true level. The controversies raging around his works began to find their proper perspective in a more dispassionate atmosphere.

Pe.haps no author has been so much discussed with passion and fervour as Kipling, with the result that his literary importance has been obscured by partisan and anti-partisan views. A dispassionate review to remove the misunderstandings so created and to appraise the true worth of his genius seemed necessary. And Swinnerton in his foreword acclaims the book under review as a very valuable critical estimate, judicious in its presentation of the man himself and his works.

The book is divided into nine chapters. In the first chapter, how the passing away of Kipling in 1936 was noticed by critics is discussed together with the question whether he was one of those unfortunates who urvived their hour and did not die at the proper time. In the second chapter Kipling's lineage is analysed at length and his early writings are discussed. In the third chapter, Kipling's stay in India, the works he produced during the period and the influence this stay had upon him are described. He was born in Bombay in 1865. He lef: India in 1889, a d the fourth chapter takes up the ory from tha date and p ctures his days in America. The heading of the fifth chapter "Something of Himself" indicates its contents. Part I, ends wi h this chapter. Part I, discusses the factors that influenced the making of the man, while the four chapters of Part II analyse the emerging product. Chapter VI, the first of Part II, details the critical reviews of Kipling's literary work. Chapter VII attempts a study of Kipling's artistry and craftsmanship so far as they pertained to his prose works, while Chapter VIII deals with his verses. In the concluding chapter, the discussions of the previous chapters are summed up, and an estimate is formed of the man and his works.

After reading the book, we agree with Swinnerton that the author has done his work well. Without being over-critical on the one hand or idolatrous on the other, Kipling's genius is described against the background of his life and experience, and the book is well worth a perusal. The scene of that experience ranged from Bombay to Southsea, Lahore, new England, South Africa and Sussex. It was wide and varied. Kipling's reputation went up like a rocket, and stood face to face with the passions he did so much to kindle, relieved only by the momentary flash of the great "Recessional.'

B.J.W.

Mercantile Law

MERCANTILE LAW. By James Menezes, Second (Revised and Enlarged) Edition, Publishers Vora & Co., Ltd., Price Rs. 12.

This is the second edition of a work that has proved very popular amongst students studying for the various examinations in commerce, accounting and secretarial practice by one who has specialised in this branch of the law, both in his examination for the Master's Degree in Law and also as a Lecturer in those subjects for a number of years.. The new enlarged edition is meant to cater also for LL.B. students. The law of contracts is undoubtedly the main branch of Mercantile Law, and a section by section treatment of the Contract Act in the new edition is to be commended. With the growing industrialization of our country there is no branch of law which is likely to be so useful as the group of subjects comprised in Mercantile Law. In compressing into 478 pages the principles of law laid down in the contract Act, the Partnership Act, the sale of Goods Act the Companies Act, the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Insolvency Act as also parts of the Limitation Act, Stamp Act and Registration Act, not to mention the general principles of the law of insurance, of contracts of affreightment, common carriers, etc., in a simple and readable manner, the author has done a service to the student community. Not only has he saved them the expense of buying different books on so many subjects which, in a poor country like India, is a distinct advantage, but he has also saved them from being lost in the study of a number of books on the various branches of Mercantile Law.

J.R.V.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

At the last General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, it was decided to celebrate our Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) on Sunday, 6th October, at Mulund, where a whole day outing will be arranged.

THE SECOND ALL-INDIA BALKAN-JI-BARI WORKERS' CONFERENCE

It was definitely decided to convene the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Bombay, during the ensuing Christmas holidays, from Friday, 27th December, to Tuesday, 31st December, both days inclusive. Various Committees were appointed to carry on the work in connection with the Conference.

The following programme has been fixed: Camp at Borivli (Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati's "Suresh Kutir," Mandapeshwar Road)–27th Morning to 29th Afternoon; Children's Entertainment at Bombay—29th Evening; Outing—30th Morning; Conference at Bombay—30th Evening; Sight-seeing for outsiders–31st Morning; Dispersal—31st Afternoon.

A HEAD MASTER'S CALL TO GOVERNMENT

Shri R. Srinivas Iyengar, Head Master, Sarva Jana High School, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, South India, in the course of a letter published in the latest issue of the "Sunday Times" of Madras, writes :–

As one who has devoted nearly quarter of a century in popularising the exhilarating virtues of Scouting to the individual and to the community, I deem it my duty to declare now that Scouting born in South Africa, nurtured in Great Britain for training colonials to run the Empire, has no place in independent free India. As it was fostered in India for inculcating in India youths loyalty to the Empire, the Seva Samiti and the Hindustan' Scont Associations had to be organised to counteract and nullify the baneful effects of imperialistic Scouting. Now that the political goal of Dominion Status has receded altogether from the background, it is intrinsically and morally wrong on the parts of the present Congress Governments to patronise Scouting, whether of the B.P., the Seva Samiti or the Hindustan type, in preference to, and to the detriment of the indigenous citizen-building movements, e.g., the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Educationally, our Schools have passed through the period of tutelage in Scouting; and modern Secondary Schools have incorporated in their programme of work the essentials of Scout training. The movement has not shown elasticity of adaptation to include more than a segregated community of about thirty Scouts in a School community of hundreds of pupils.

SHOULD NOT BE THRUST UPON SCHOOLS

Scouting should not be thrust upon Schools as a compulsory activity to be supervised by inspecting officers and outside organisations. Head Masters should have the freedom to organise activities that will make happy, healthy and useful citizens. As the late Dr. G. S. Arundale pointed out, paradoxical as it may seem, scouting attains its fulfilment when it ceases to exist in Schools, and has been completely incorporated in school activities. Scouting can exist only as a voluntary movement for youths in their teens outside schools, as suggested by the Sargent Committee Report. (Balkan-ji-Bari, by the by, is an organisation which lays special emphasis on running its activities outside school, with a view to bringing together children belonging to different schools, castes, communities, creeds and social strata, under one banner of their Great Brotherhood).

Indian Scouting has had a history of its own, and has now fulfilled its mission. It is high time that the Scout Movement is liquidated, so far at least as schools are concerned, with the liquidation of Imperialism now on the anvil. national honour and self-respect demand immediate vindication.

A FOLK-DANCE (*Photo by R. P. Bhatt, Ahmedabad*).

THE TRANSFORMATION

Dada once met one of his sisters whose sad appearance worried him. She looked as if she were always in pain, her cheeks were grey and hollow, and she spoke in low, depressed tones and never smiled.

Some years afterwards he encountered this sister again, but so bright, fresh, and youthful, that he asked her if she were really so and so, or only somebody rather like her.

"Is it possible that you are so and so who looked so doleful several years back ?" he asked her.

"The very same !" she replied.

"Tell me why you have so changed. How did you grow so young and merry ?" questioned he.

"A very simple remedy that you had yourself suggested to me," returned she with a beaming face : "*I stopped worrying and began to laugh.*"

Thus can all of us enjoy the best of health and happiness !

JOIN THE BALKAN-JI-BARI

All boys and girls, upto twelve years old, can join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, as its Members; those between twelve and Sixteen years age, as its companions, and elders, above sixteen years, wishing to be helpful to the Association, as either Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar–Bombay 21 You will feel pleased and proud to have joined the Great Brotherhood

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Education Moves Towards Art—Trends Of Thought In India—Manual Work vs. Creative Activity—Bombay Takes A Welcome Step—Scope Of Aesthetic Training Of Children—Anomalous Position Of Music—Wanted Change Of Music Policy Of Radio—Designs In Architecture And Industry—State Control Over Exhibitions Abroad.

In recent years educationists of some of the advanced countries have laboured successfully for the evaluation of art as a subject and medium of education and have urged for the reintegration of the same in general education. The educational thought in Britain also has made a remarkable advance in the direction of art. While addressing the annual meeting of the Council of Visual Education in Britain, Mr. David Hardman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, is reported to have pleaded for 'putting art on the map in the smallest class rooms in the humblest schools throughout the land.'

New Ideals

The current educational system has disregarded art and has laid emphasis on the scientific and literary studies. The new conception is, in a way, a reaction to the existing state of affairs but logically it aims at presenting to the world a balanced system of general education. It has brought, into prominence, art which will provide an effective corrective of the intellectual excesses of the age and will initiate students in the appreciation of the values of creative work.

Discontent with the pattern of general education has been widespread in this country. It has prompted the emergence of the Sargent Scheme of national education and has inspired educationists of imagination and progressive outlook to work out an efficient formula in the light of new ideals. The few schemes, which have, of late, sprung from the expert brains, have emphasised practical activity—"learning by doing'—as one of the basic principles of education. The foremost among them is the Wardha scheme of basic education.

Learning By Doing

Education has assumed increased importance in some of the provinces with the return of popular ministries; and it will not fail to engage the immediate attention of the Interim Government. The liquidation of mass illiteracy is one of the top priority questions under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. The statement issued, last month, by the Director of Information shows that the Government has a comprehensive programme of education.

Under the popular regime education is expected to lean towards craft-work—"learning by doing." Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, is reported to have expressed, in his presidential address at the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Petit High School, Sangamner, on August 16, his considered opinion that the country should adopt the system of education through crafts or basic education in the interests of the masses; and a few days earlier he had pointed out in the course of a debate in the Legislative Assembly that spinning is at the top of crafts to be taught to pupils and that it is not the intention of the Government to make spinners of boys, but to teach boys to place spinning in the forefront of their education.

Wanted Creative Activity

Obviously spinning will play a preponderant role as a craft in the basic education. Whatever be the type of the craft selected as a medium of education its motivation will, as judged by the current trends of the educational thought, be economic and not aesthetic. Mere distinction should be made between the terms "productive" and "creative"—between manual work and creative activity. What is essential for the purposes of the education, for the full development of the child, is creative activity from which craft work cannot be excluded.

It is gratifying to note that the Government of Bombay has recently approached the ideal of "art in education." One of the objects with which it has appointed a committee to survey the whole field of art-education is that the latter should fulful the needs of aesthetic culture in primary and secondary schools. The introduction of aesthetic bias in general education is a long-felt need of this country, and the Government has appreciated the same. The educational reform, which it has in view, will involve a bold departure from the beaten track. It will necessitate the exploration of a vast field to define the scope of aesthetic training.

Twofold Purpose

The aesthetic impulse is inherent in normal man. The process of its education should begin from his very childhood. The educational systems, which neglects its aesthetic function, leads to the frustration of an important human instinct and to the emergence of the child as a "defective individual" from its portals. The art, which is required to ensure the full development of the child, should be an integral part of general education and not an isolated or unimportant subject.

It is an erroneous notion that art is brought within the scope of education with the object of making artists of all children. In fact those among them who are designed for art will be few. Education should have the twofold purpose of training children in self-expression and aesthetic appreciation and of singling out from them the few gifted with inventive talent. The latter depends upon the former. The art teacher should be able to detect the scintillations of the inventive talent in the elementary stage.

A Wide Scope

The average child is gifted with the sense of rhythm, colour, harmony, composition and imaginative creation. It loves to draw, paint, model, sing and dance and begins to express itself in the language of art. The art of the child is an unfettered self-expression, and education should encourage the same. The aesthetic training should embrace all arts. It should not restrict itself only to drawing and painting. Craft work should be approached from the aesthetic angle and should be included in the art curriculum as its integral part. Again, art should be exploited as a medium of education. The aesthetic training should prepare the child for the courses of art appreciation in the later stages.

The environments in which the child lives and studies play an important part in its aesthetic education. They should, therefore, be artistically designed. Mr. Hardman rightly said that the right kind of artistic environment in and out of the school will produce a revolution in public taste. As a matter of fact the school should be a temple of beauty if it is designed to develop the aesthetic sense of the pupils. Museums and exhibitions should be within the sphere of education.

The cinema, radio and theatre are other agencies which should be harnessed to the purposes of moulding the artistic propensities of childhood. Children lose more than what they gain if they are exposed to the pernicious influences of programmes and performances which are not intended for them. In India one of the immediate tasks of the educator will be to keep children away from the pernicious influences emanating from any source and to get the film and the radio to minister to the artistic and educational needs of childhood.

Music In "Old House"

The popular Interim Government seems to have made a good start by including "arts" as a separate subject in one of the portfolios. According to a later message the Information and Arts Department has resumed its old title and has thus replaced the term "arts" by "broadcasting" Though put, at present, with health and education, arts of India in their hitherto neglected position deserve special attention of the Government and form a field sufficiently wide for allocation to an exclusive portfolio. Music is left in an anomalous position in its old "house" when other arts are brought under the care of the Member for Health and Education.

The linguistic controversy will now end soon as it will engage the immediate attention of the Member in charge of Information and Broadcasting; but another subject which should be on the priority list of the Department is the Indian classical music. There have been grievances of musicians and also complaints against the manner in which the magnificent and distinctive art has been handled by the radio-officials: but the Department has, with its characteristic bureaucratic habit, disregarded public opinion and has continued to handle music in its own way.

Classic Music On Radio

The harmonium was expelled from the studios of the All-India Radio, but no attempt has been made, since then, to popularise the difficult and typically Indian instruments. As an example should be cited the "Mridanga" which is slowly passing into oblivion. The vocal music of the classical order is broadcast on the basis of time-rationing and predominently in the khyal style—the popular style of the radio-music-directors. It is, again, made to yield ground to film and light songs.

The difficult but beautiful and oldest Dhruvapad and Dhamar gayaki is left to the care of a limited circle of exponents and patrons. The officials of the All India Radio are not unaware of such a position of this high type of music. The "Listener" of 22-9-1944 had appeared with a small paragraph of which the first sentence—"Alap And Dhurpad (Sic), the oldest and most difficult forms of Indian music, are fast decaying and have now only a few exponents in India"—will corroborate this statement. The All-India Radio is not known to have taken any steps to encourage Alap, Dhruvapad and Dhamar singing.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Member for Information and Broadcasting should take the initiative in the matter of the formulation of high standards of the classical music and in the representation of all its existing schools. He should at the same time, take action to redress the grievances of musicians. He will achieve both the objects easily if he proceeds, by convening at New Delhi or any other convenient place, a conference of accredited music-scholars and musicians of all the classical schools

What About Designs

The Government of India has decided to set up an organisation styled as the "Indian Standards Institution" with the objects of evolving national standards in respect of structures, commodities, materials and operations and of promoting standardisation, quality, control and simplification in industry and commerce. The intrinsic worth, efficiency in production and maintenance of standards are, no doubt, the factors upon which the marketability of any product or commodity depends, but the most important factor is the design whose values modern India has not yet appreciated.

The designs of Indian buildings and industrial products—both machine-made and hand-made—should be original and not spurious; and to be original they should be under the control of an efficient organisation founded and directed by the Government. Hitherto Indian buildings have been allowed to be un-Indian and therefore un-national in their designs, and no control has been exercised over industrial products. Now emphasis is laid on the evolution of national standards—a process which implies exploration of the vast resources of traditional designs. The Interim Government should keep designs under the authority of the Member for Arts even if the Indian Standards Institution is founded.

Meagre Information

In April came the news from London that the Tagore Society had decided to hold an Indian Art Exhibition in London early next year and had formed an exhibition committee. It had also revealed the information that Mr. Seal representing the exhibition committee was to leave for India by air in the same week to make arrangements for the collection of modern and ancient Indian paintings and other objects of art.

Mr. Seal was then reported to have been in this country for some time, and so was Professor Catlin—one of the members of the Exhibition Committee; but no information is yet to hand about the plan of the exhibition and nothing is heard about the procedure adopted by the Tagore Society's representative as regards the collection specially of the modern Indian paintings. The Bombay Art Society, which is a leading art society in Western India and which has a standing of over half a century, is not known to have been approached or consulted in the matter.

For Interim Government

Now Reuter brings the message that the Executive Committee of the Tagore Society has decided to hold the exhibition at Burlington House next year in 'collaboration' with the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society of New Delhi. Such a collaboration was almost a foregone conclusion. Bombay has established its reputation as a distinct and progressive school of modern Indian painting, and as such it will not be unjustified in demanding full representation of its traditions and trends of Indian painting in an exhibition held anywhere on an all-India scale.

And Bombay should assert itself by repudiating the all-Indian character of the Tagore Society's projected exhibition if it is ignored or inadequately represented in the same. Here is an important issue for the consideration of the Government. The Interim Cabinet should exercise control over the display of Indian art in foreign countries especially if it is attempted by unauthorised agencies or individuals.

"Sant Tukaram Maharaj"

—Sculpture by B. V. Talim.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

A woman, living in Bombay, has gone mad. It seems that, during the riots, she saw a man being murdered in cold blood and the horrible sight deranged her mind. Since then she stands in her first floor balcony and sprinkles 'holy water' on any one who passes under it on the road. She does not speak. A peculiar, grim silence seems to have descended upon her. But every now and then a look of stark terror creeps into her eyes and she starts screaming, "MERAY BACHHON KO NA MARO—ARAY, MERAY BACHHON KO NA MARO" (Don't kill my children, oh, please don't kill my children). Occasionally she shouts aloud, "HINDU MUSALMANON LADNA BUND KARO, EK HOJAO". (Hindus and Muslims, stop fighting, be united).

In this topsy-turvy world, when reason and sanity, goodwill and neighbourliness, peace and amity, and all other normal human values are giving place to bitterness and hatred and violence, it seems only a mad person can have the sense and the courage to declare the truth.

*

It is gratifying to find that several local Gujerati papers adopted the "CALENDAR OF SHAME" idea and have been publishing the shameful statistics of the riot in a box on the front page, with a similar heading which, roughly translated in one case, reads: BALANCE SHEET OF SHAME.

May one suggest now that all papers frontpage a ROLL OF HONOUR—giving prominence to every single case of communal harmony, goodwill and friendship, every case of the members of one community having defended the lives and property of the members of another community, every case of heroism displayed in fighting the fanatic and the goonda?

*

A friend tells rather an interesting story of how, some years ago, the presence of mind of an old woman averted a communal riot in one of the towns of U.P.

It happened that a Muslim customer, while buying some sweets from a Hindu peddler, touched the eatables displayed on the stall. This incensed the caste-conscious 'mithaiwala' who sharply reprimanded, which, in turn, provoked the hot-headed customer. A crowd gathered and with the onlookers taking sides, a serious situation was created. The communal feelings were already strained in the town and a riot seemed imminent. Any moment the exchange of hot words and abuses might develop into violence. Lathis were already being brandished and stones picked up from the roadside.

Just then a woman who had been watching all this from her house, rushed out and shouted to the crowd, "You fools, don't you know these two are notorious C.I.D. agents? They have been ordered to start a riot." The next moment the fury of the mob, both Hindus and Muslims, was directed against the peddler and the customer both of whom immediately took to their heels. And the crowd melted away, roundly cursing the vile tactics of these 'C.I.D. *wallahs*.

Judged from the standards of super-ethics, of course, the old woman told a lie. But I think all religions and codes of morality have held that 'a lie that is told to avoid mischief and bloodshed is preferable to truth that is told to cause mischief and bloodshed.' Moreover, the woman was not far wrong. For, indirectly if not directly, every one who causes, or takes part in, a communal riot *is* an agent and an accomplice of the foreign imperialism. Every Hindu who stabs a Muslim or spreads hatred against Muslims, and every Muslim who stabs a Hindu or spreads hatred against the Hindus, is an enemy of his country's freedom' and a friend of the enemies of his country.

Sometimes, I dare to hope, that even the goonda cannot fail to see the obvious point of this argument—if some one took the trouble to explain it to him.

*

My Dear Goonda . . .

I would like to talk things over with a goonda, one of these desperate characters who go about stabbing people. And this is what I would like to say to him—in Marathi or Gujerati or Hindustani or whatever be the language he understands:

"My dear chap, you don't know me, but I know and your type—better than you know yourself. I also have a fairly good notion as to why you are what you are, what turned you from a normal, healthy human being into a sick and diseased wreck of a man. Yes, that's what you are—a sick man. You are suffering from a number of complex diseases—from ignorance and bitterness and frustration, a haunting sense of grievance against society in general. You have lived too long in dirty, filthy slums and the putrid atmosphere has squeezed all decency and compassion and love of beauty out of your life. You have been eating bad, stale food; you have been deprived of fresh air; you have been sleeping on the pavements and that has hardened you in your body and your mind and your heart. The unpleasant realities of life under an unjust social system have brutalised you . . . .

"You came to this city and hoped for an easy life. You found that honest labour led one nowhere. Jobs were not easy to find and even when one found a job the wages were so low that one could hardly support oneself, much less a wife and children. Thousands and thousands of hard-working people lived in misery and squalor, while a handful of parasitical blood-suckers enjoyed all the luxuries. Some of these luxuries you had seen on the screen when you went to cinema, the others you had glimpsed in real life. You hungered for them. But you knew that no matter how hard you worked you will never be able to get them. And you were too ambitious to be content with the pittance of a labourer's wages (You didn't like to be kicked around by bosses and jobbers. Being strong and lusty, you wanted to boss around yourself,). So you took another road—the WRONG road.

'You were strong of limbs, you had courage, you had a hunger for adventure. And in Bombay you found these qualities paid dividends only in one profession. You saw goondas and *dadas* and mawalis, cynical and worldly-wise toughs, who lived by blackmailing, threatening, intimidating innocent but weak citizens, who spent most of their time playing cards, went about in taxis, saw films every day, drank wine, attended dance parties, patronized the whore houses. Every one feared them. And to your sick mind they appeared to be collossuses, heroes worthy of emulation. You tried to mould yourself in their image. You became a goonda yourself.

"You know the process of your brutalisation yourself. The first theft. The first blackmail. The first stabbing and the first murder. I don't think you were happy but you knew it was too late to turn back. But self-delusion is an old device to make us reconcile ourselves with a guilty conscience. Profiteers and exploiters pretend to be philanthropists, and you pretended to be a man of courage making his way in a world which acknowledged no other law except 'Might is Right.'

"You may not believe it but, while I hate what you do, I do not hate you. That is because I understand the social and economic forces that twist and deform normal human beings into degenerate bullies like you. You are the evil product of an evil system and all men of good will and good sense are working to change that system If only you realised that the way out for the dispossessed of the earth is not to turn robbers and gangsters (and thus perpetrate those very inequities against which they want to revolt) but to organise and change the structure of society, then you too could help in this process. Your courage and your daring, can be as valuable assets for the cause of social justice as they have been useful in your career of crime.

"At the moment, however, I am concerned with your part in communal riots. Here you step out of your character and assume the pose of a crusader which ill befits a bully and a gangster. You dare to think that by stabbing a Hindu or a Muslim you are serving the interests of Islam or Hinduism—you who are neither Hindus nor Muslims nor believers in any system of morality! You, men of violence, dare to desecrate the sacred traditions of Islam and Hinduism by giving a communal colour to your vile deeds. You dare to talk of "Gandhi Raj"—you who mortally wound that great soul every time you stab a Muslim! You dare to talk of Islam—a religion which means Peace,—you dare to invoke the name and prestige of Mr. Jinnah who has always opposed and condemned the use of violence as a political weapon!

"Then, listen, you are neither Muslim nor Hindu, neither Congressman nor Leaguer, neither a crusader for Pakistan nor a hero of Akhand Hindustan. You and those and who encourage you and those who applaud your nefarious deeds and those who finance your gangster activities, are nothing but paid or unpaid agents of those who want to keep India enslaved for ever. You are not stabbing an individual Muslim or an individual Hindu. You are stabbing the Indian freedom movement. You are the enemies of all Indians, of all Hindus and all Muslims and all Christians and all Sikhs and all Parsis, because you are an enemy of our freedom.

"And when I say that I mean that you are much WORSE than a goonda. Now, go ahead, you are free to go and stab your next victim. . . . "

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"India Struggles For Freedom"

"To the land of glory and of servility, to the land of impermanent empires and of eternally glorious thoughts, to the peoples who bid defiance to Time, to renovated India."

Such were the words with which Romain Rolland dedicated one of his books to India and her people. And it is with these words that Hirendranath Mukerjee begins his new book, INDIA STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM (Kutub Publishers, Bombay 5, Price Rs. 4.).

Here, indeed, is an epic of "glory and servility"—the edifying, inspiring and thrilling story of the Indian freedom movement, told by a man who loves his country and his people, and makes of this love a flaming torch to illuminate every aspect of our modern history.

This love of his country, this love of India, informs every line in this book of history written with the objectivity of a scholar and the passion of a patriot. With what sincerty and conviction he writes in the opening chapter: 'Even a hostile critic will admit that there must be something worthwhile in India's uncanny power of survival, which she has shared only with her neighbour China. Nowhere else in the world does one see a similar continuity in civilisation from times immemorial to the present day, a capability of adjustment to every new situations and a refusal to step out of the spotlight of history. . . . . India's life, besides, has not been a mere longevity. It is not that India has eked out a sort of existence from period to period, a ready prey to whoever chose to grab her soil and lord it over her languruous people. And, in spite of many of her champions emphasising that the "gift of India is the gift of religion and philosophy and wisdom and spirituality", she has not always sought to lay her treasures only in heaven, fearful of the earth where moth and rust corrupt. Side by side with the predilection of her sages to try and see into the heart of things by methods of contemplation and introspection, there has been in India, from age to age, a vivid secular life, a spirit of objective curiosity. . .when Indian manhood sought to stand foursquare to all the winds that blow, of the pulsating activity in every aspect of life, social, economic, political and religious, that followed in the wake of that revolutionary figure in our history, the Buddha, (which all) fortifies the conviction that India did not, in her palmiest days, ignore and neglect the things that are of the earth, earthy."

*

They Came, They Saw They . . .

"To this, our land, came as obsequious traders and then as stealthy conquerors, denizens of a distant island in North Western Europe. They brought us misery and humiliation: they broke down the historic framework of Indian society; but in the process, unwittingly and in spite of themselves, they released forces that have forged, slowly but surely, a mighty weapon of the people's liberation in our long-suffering country."

INDIA STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM, is, then, the record of this "misery and humiliation", of imperialist oppression and exploitation. But it is far from a depressing document. For its true aim is to chronicle not merely the inequities of the alien rulers but, also the processes by which India developed and strengthened her resistance against the imperialist domination. As such it has a truly heroic ring and no patriot can read it without being deeply moved to the very core of his being.

Hirendranath Mukerjee is a Marxist and, I believe, a member of the Communist Party. His last book, "Under Marx's Banner," was a frank testament of his political faith. And yet INDIA STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM primarily derives its power and its appeal from the spirit of resurgent Indian patriotism which has characterised the Indian national movement from the days of unrest before the 1857 happenings to the August revolt of 1942. This book is a timely reminder to anti-Communists—and, I might add, TO COMMUNISTS—that patriotism and Marxism are not irreconcilable, and that a good Communist can be (indeed, he should be) a good patriott Unfortunately, the contemptuous isolation of the early red-silk-shirt Communists from the main stream of the national movement, and the recent blind hatred of Communists generated by the dupes and hirelings of Capitalism, have created an artificial barrier of misunderstanding and bitterness between these two great forces of liberation.

This book, apart from its original purpose, can also serve to remove this misunderstanding. It will convince the anti-Communists that a 'Red' is by no means outside the pale o nationalism; and it will also prove a corrective to the unfortunate tendency among the less informed and more sectarian 'Reds' that the so-called 'bourgeoise nationalism', of Gandhiji and the Congress far from being reactionary, has been the greatest single liberating force in the history of modern India.

*

Facts And Feelings

It is Mukerjee the Marxist, rather than Mukerjee the Communist Party member, who has written this book. And it is lucky that he is a Marxist. For he brings to his task as a chronicler of stirring events the Marxist's objectivity, analytical method, and proper appreciation of economic factors. It is not every writer who can strike a balance between facts and feelings, between passionate love of one's country and cold clear-eyed analysis of the social forces. But Hiren Mukerjee is a writer of rare gifts and he has achieved a book of rare beauty and power.

A rather callow youth, just starting out on his career of "dates," remarked to the girl: "I went out with a nurse yesterday."

"Never mind, dear," replied the girl, "perhaps in a year or two your mother will let you out without one."

The Nose

By K. D. Sethna

The most vulnerable part in a man is his nose.

You may tell him that he has a nasty squint, and he will only squint beamingly back. You may pass critical remarks on the prominence of his chin, and he will take the reflexion as a compliment to his dogged nature. You may deplore audibly the loss of his front teeth and he will just demonstrate the loss by grinning at you. You may say that he is short-statured like a baby, and he will suspect you of covert sentimentality. You may make faces at his bad gait owing to a pet corn, and he will do nothing more than preach you the theory of Reincarnation which teaches that those who scoff at "lame'uns" will be themselves reborn as such. But dare to utter a word, however unintentional, on the shape and size of his nose and he will forget all obligations of friendship or even morality and punch your own olfactory organ.

Physically, there is no doubt that a hit upon the nose is as painful as a kick in the solar plexus. It is indeed the solar plexus of the face, the centre round which the other beauty spots are situated, and being the most accessible of all parts it is most likely to come to harm. Not only that; it is also the most harmable item, in the physiognomical programme, for Nature has fashioned it so delicate that the slightest impact on it sends convulsions to the entire frame.

An upper cut on the chin sends one reeling to the ropes; a box on the optic gives one the additional embellishment of a black eye—that is to say, a chromatic exhibition of the fact that the eye has come to grief, a funerral sign that the eye has died as a thing of beauty. But there is nothing so humiliating no less than excruciating as a left upon the nose; for then it is that a man loses his very manhood and appears a creature of an inferior species—namely a woman: for it involuntarily brings water to his eyes, and to all appearance he seems to be crying even when he is not!

Thus a catastrophe to the nose in the physical sense is extremely regrettable. But it is not so easy to understand why a miscompliment to it should bring out the beast in a man. But the fact is there, as clear and pointed as one's nose. Everybody can observe that a man simply cannot brook an insult to his proboscis. It may be crooked like a skeleton key or grooved like a corkscrew. It may monstrously swoop earthward like that of Mr. Punch or ogreishly soar skyward like that of Monsieur de Bergerac. It may be anything, however odd or obnoxious, but it must be allowed to rest in silence. No impertinences. should be uttered. Else, the person who, up to then, looks a civilised being, trained in all the amenities and courtesies of social life, educated as a gentleman to stand every rebuff of adverse circumstance with composure, loses every quality we attach to his breeding and status, and dissolves in an inexplicable fit of animal anger. The civilised man becomes a barbarian.

Now there is only one thing for which a man will forget himself. There is only one thing for which a man will even forgive himself for forgetting himself; and that is his Religion. An insult to his religion will nerve him to commit any atrocity, if by so doing he succeeds in imagining that he is making a defence of it. Religion is to him so intimately a partand parcel of his being, so spontaneous a response of his nature to its own questioning cry, that a jibe at it is tantamount to a slur upon the most immortal part in him. He will readily cast aside all rules of decorum and respectability, all codes of restrained behaviour and gentle conduct, all principles of persuasion and humanity, if he discovers that somebody is mocking at that which he holds in the highest respect. He will convert his walking-stick of daily routine into an instrument of savage aggression. The lamb will become a lion, the civilian a soldier, the coward a desperado, and the civilised man a vandal. For the best in him he will evoke the worst in him. For the divine he will behave profanely. For the superhuman he will become inhuman. For God he will act Satan!'

Could it not, then, be laid down as a general maxim that whenever we find a fellow-being manifest the greatest anger and the most unseemly gestures, we must conclude that he has been touched on his tenderest and most cherished spot, that his most sacred instincts have been transgressed? Now, a man, when insulted about his nose, displays unmistakably the signs of an irascible orthodox treating an impudent heretic. It needs an anthropologist like Fraser to pierce to the suppressed "Folk-consciousness" of the race to bring up to light the lurking motive for this sort of indignation.'

Though deploring the absence of deep research in this line, we can still point to a certain fact as explaining a part of the strange emotional, phenomenon referred to. In all ancient languages, the word for "soul" is the same as that for "Breath." In Hebrew, in Syriac, in Chaldaic, in Persian, in Greek, in Latin—everywhere, the term for breath stands for the life-principle in man. In modern language, too, we usually speak of the breath of life. This is due to the immemorial association of vitality with respiration. To live is to respire; to live more fully is to aspire; and to die is to expire. The whole life-process, its metabolism as well as its catabolism, is connected according to science with the act of breathing. What is more, in Indian philosophy, knowledge of the true laws of breathing is often the first equipment of the earnest seeker of wisdom. The Raja Yoga system commences with the art of breath.

So we see how important respiration is. The eye is often apostrophised as the window of the soul; but it is more the aperture through which life is radiated than that through which life is collected. The eye is the door through which the mind's working is discerned. The nose is the window through which the mind draws in strength to work. The one manifests life, the other causes it. The nose is, therefore, the most valuable the most sacred organ of the body. If we interpret tradition literally, it is the way by which life entered man when first God made Adam in his image and breathed upon him His breath. An insult to it is consequently sacrilege. A jibe at it is a violation of the sanctuary. To sneer at Smith's nose is to sneer at Smith's soul. The resentment of a nasal joke is strictly religious and therefore violent. Only the atheist can bear his nose being joked about.

The nose is really the chief constituent of the facial expression. It is the one mark by which a man is distinguished from his brother. It is even the dividing line between one race and another. Thus there is a Grecian nose and a Roman nose, a Spanish nose and a Saxon nose, a Mongol nose and a Negro nose. Nobody ever speaks of a Teuton ear or an American mouth. But the nose—ah.' it is the sign of nationality, the symbol of class (witness the thin nose of aristocracy and the flat nose of peasantry), and the emblem of physical quality.

A well-formed nose is a gift of the gods (never bestowed); it is just on account of its high character that it is so rare. Fine eyes are found on every hand; I knew a bulldog which had the most poetic eyes going, but nobody wrote a poem to it, as it had the most atrocious of noses. Lips like Cupid's bows are discovered in persons whom Cupid frequently passes, by, because they are sadly defective in noses. One often sees the finest of peaches-and-cream-complexions with a red blotch of a nose; one oftener perceives rose-petal ears like Burne-Jones's Aurora's, but of what earthly use if the bearers of them cannot present a bold nose to the artist without being portrayed as satyrs?

It is quite likely our exceptional wrath at a nasal affront is due to all of us having irremediably awkward noses and our inability to bear the plain truth being spoken about ourselves. A perfect woman nobly planned is not a bird visible in any aviary of flaunting females, for Nature always seems to forget to give her a finely chiselled nose. Somehow the great sculptor leaves that part imperfect. Some inscrutable thought in the cosmic mind leads to a flaw being put in the breathing organ. Some divine irony is practised in the moulding of the nasal protuberance. For, why should everyone's nose be imperfect and be a target for ridicule? Why should it be left so ugly and vulnerable?

Perhaps because it is the most important part of the face, and it is not decreed that the most important should be also the most lovely. Perhaps it is intended to carry home the conviction that, aesthetically, the highest and the best is not necessarily showy; that, philosophically, the good is not bound to be the beautiful; that, ethically, the most adorning feature being past cure we must learn humility; that, psychologically, the bad nose stands for man's unexpurgated nature, so as to say "Lo! here a lowly creature whose best elements are subverted." It is the lasting reminder of the Fall of Man. For when man fell, he broke his nose!

Why?

Courtesy: "News Chronicle".

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

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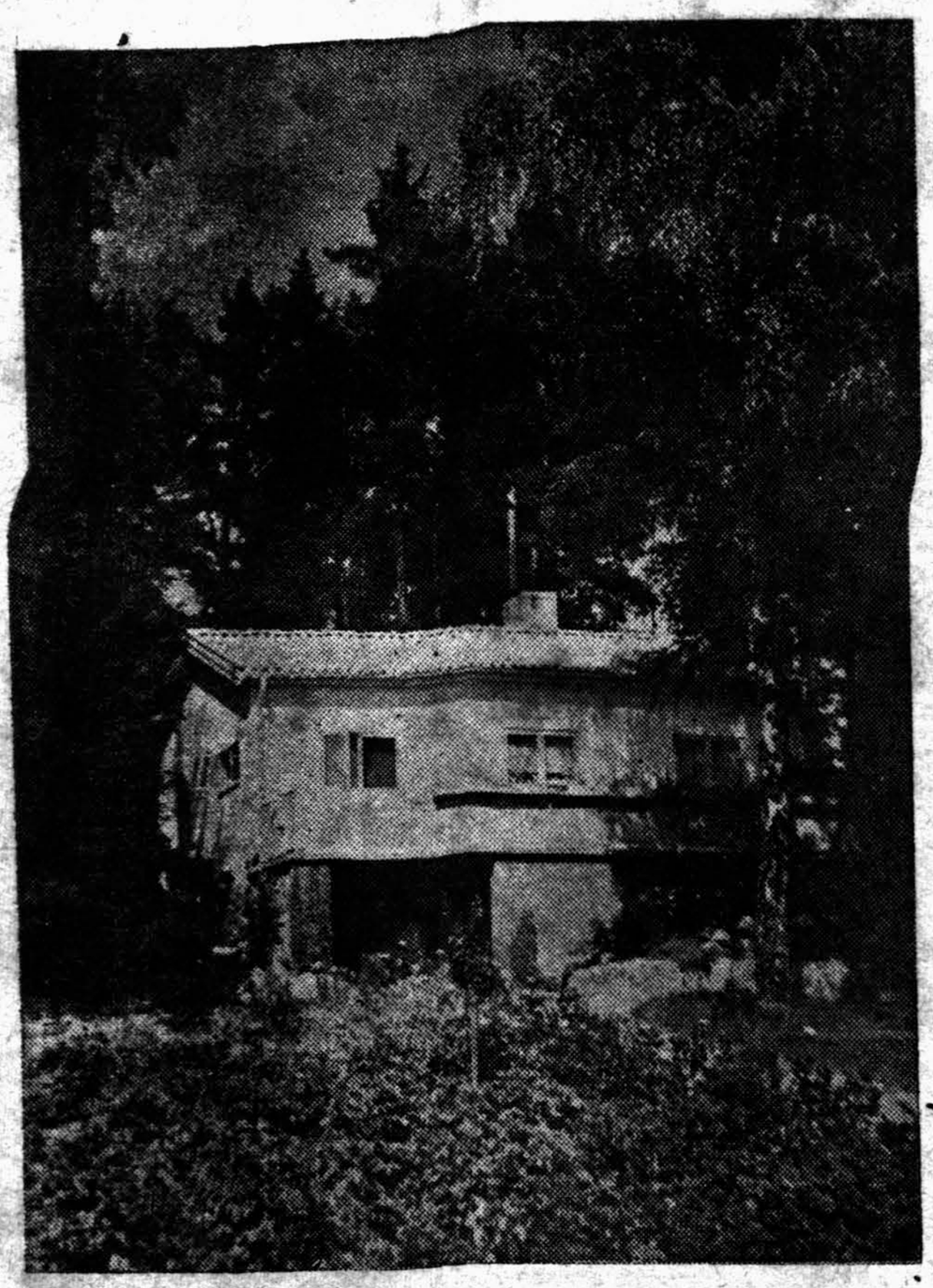
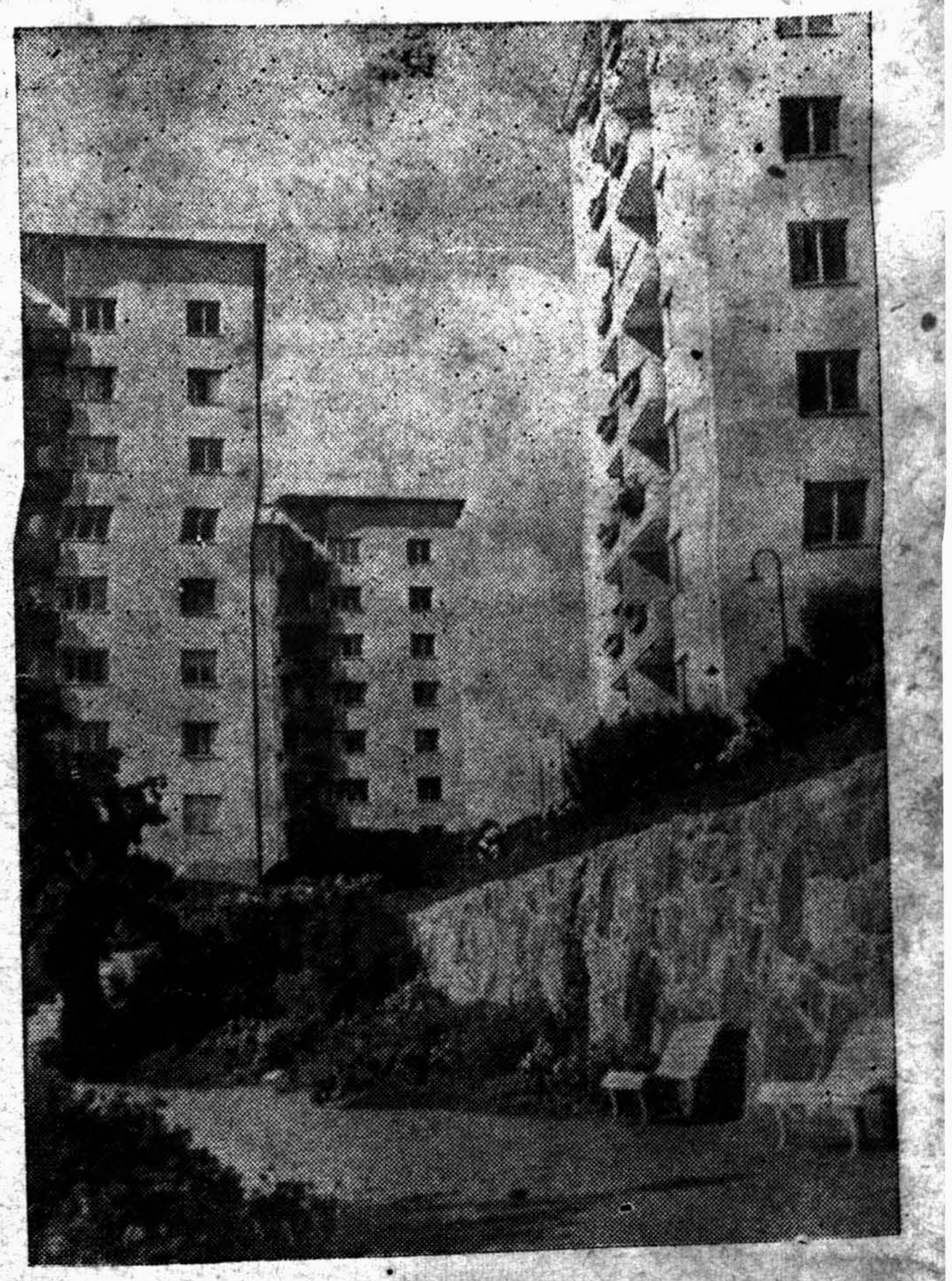


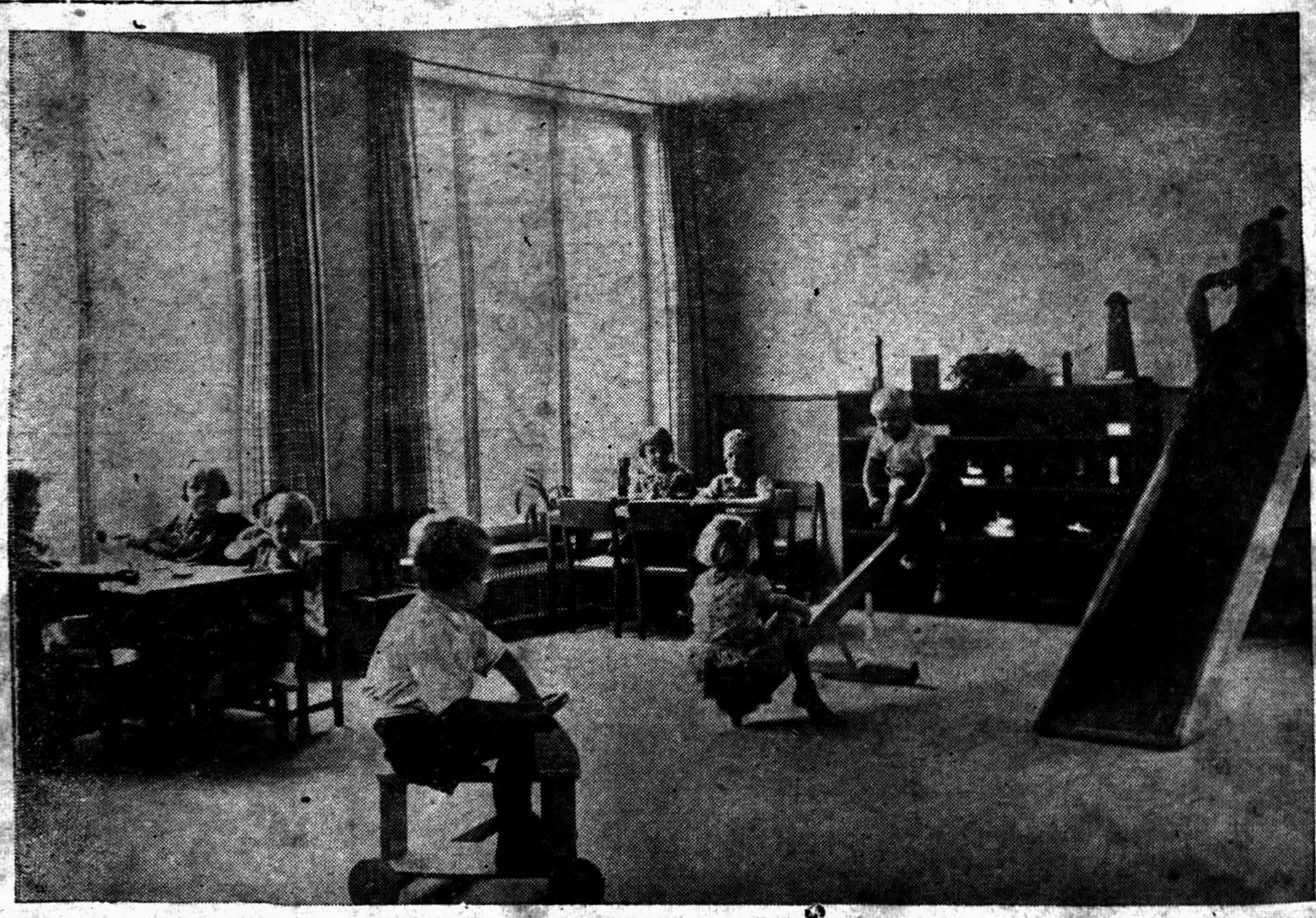


Homes For Everybody

MAN AND NATURE.—Careful attention to natural surroundings produces modern, labour-saving homes without stripping an area of all that makes it beautiful. So effective is this discriminating use of natural camouflage that it seems incredible that this house is one of many such on a complete estate.

BELOW.—At charges varying from the equivalent of sixpence to 3s. 6d. a day, depending on the parents' income, children on the Reimersholme Island estate can be left in the care of trained nurses. The nursery, adapted from an 18th century house, caters for children from the age of a few months up to seven years old.

HIGH BUILDING ON HIGH GROUND—A second type of flat-building favoured by Swedish architects is this tower formation comprising four flats round a central lift shaft or staircase. On Reimersholme these tower types are built on the high, rocky ground in the middle of the island, providing effective contrast to the low buildings on the water's edge.



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